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Proceedings of the  
Thirty-first Annual  
Military Librarians' Workshop



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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT  
and  
INTELLIGENCE

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Hosted by the Defense Intelligence Agency  
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20-23 October 1987

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
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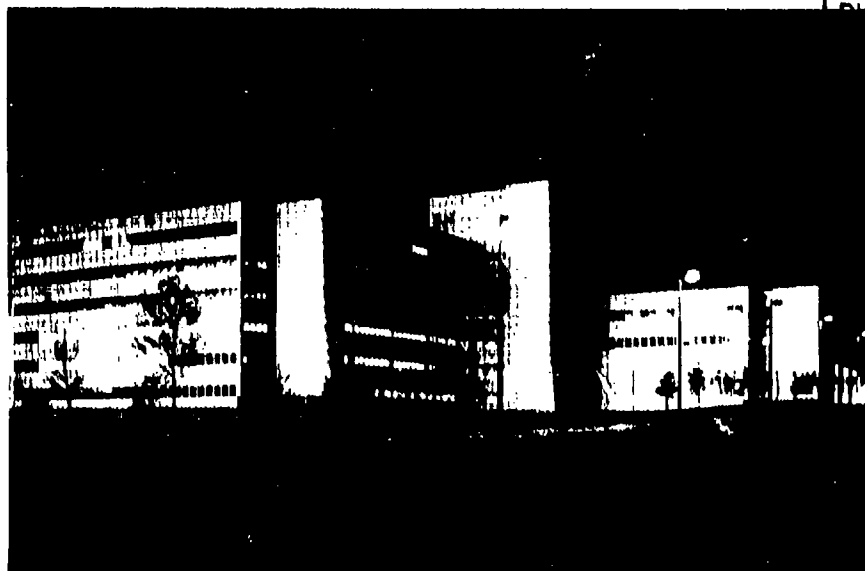
20-23 October 1987



Theme:  
**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE**

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**The Defense Intelligence Analysis Center  
Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.**

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**Thirty-First Annual Military Librarians' Workshop**

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE**

**Defense Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC  
20-23 October 1987**

**Westpark Hotel, Rosslyn, Virginia**

**Tuesday, 20 October 1987**

1700-2100	Registration	Main Lobby
	Dinner (on your own)	
2000-2300	MLW Executive Board Meeting	Shenandoah A

**Wednesday, 21 October 1987**

0630-0800	Breakfast (on your own)	
0630-0800	Registration continued (Coffee and Sweet Rolls)	Second Floor Lobby

**PLENARY SESSION**

0800-0830	Welcoming Remarks	Rosslyn A Ballroom
0800-0807	William Crislip Library Director Defense Intelligence Agency	
0807-0815	Robert L. De Gross, Ph.D. Provost, Defense Intelligence College	
0815-0830	Michael F. Munson Deputy Director for Resources Defense Intelligence Agency	
0830-0945	<u>Organization of Intelligence and the Decision Making Process</u> Professor James W. Lucas Acting Dean School of Professional Studies Defense Intelligence College	Rosslyn A Ballroom

0945-1000	Coffee Break	
1000-1145	<u>Literature on Intelligence</u> Walter L. Pforzheimer, J.D. Defense Intelligence College	Rosslyn A Ballroom
1145-1400	Lunch (on your own)	
CONCURRENT SESSIONS		
1400-1500	Workshops: <u>Area Studies Literature</u>	
	<u>Soviet Bloc</u> Bruce W. Watson, Ph.D. Defense Intelligence College	Rosslyn A Ballroom
	<u>Middle East</u> Max L. Gross, Ph.D. Defense Intelligence College Michael W. Albin Library of Congress	Shenandoah A
	<u>Other Third World</u> Barry M. Schutz, Ph.D. Defense Intelligence College	Shenandoah B
1500-1530	Break (Refreshments)	
1530-1630	Workshops: <u>Area Studies Literature</u>	
	<u>Soviet Bloc</u> Dr. Watson	Rosslyn A Ballroom
	<u>Middle East</u> Dr. Gross Mr. Albin	Shenandoah A
	<u>Other Third World</u> Dr. Schutz	Shenandoah B
1700-1830	Reception	Second Floor Lobby

Thursday, 22 October 1987

0630-0800 Breakfast (on your own)

PLENARY SESSION

0800-0900 History of Military Intelligence Rosslyn A  
Deane Allen, Historian Ballroom  
Defense Intelligence Agency

0900-0930 Break (Coffee and Sweet Rolls)

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

0930-1030 Workshops: Technical Issues

<u>Terrorism</u> Mark V. Kauppi, Ph.D. Defense Intelligence College	Rosslyn A Ballroom
<u>Government Translation</u> Allison Fields, Ph.D. Foreign Broadcast Information Service	Shenandoah A
<u>Socrates/CIRC</u> Alice Cranor DIA/DT	Shenandoah B

1030-1045 Break

1045-1145 Workshops: Technical Issues

<u>Terrorism</u> Dr. Kauppi	Rosslyn A Ballroom
<u>Government Translations</u> Dr. Fields	Shenandoah A
<u>Socrates/CIRC</u> Ms. Cranor	Shenandoah B

1145-1330	Lunch and Address:	
	<u>Popular Culture and the</u>	Rosslyn B
	<u>Cultural Literacy Controversy</u>	Ballroom
	Hugo Keesing, Ph.D.	
	Defense Intelligence College	
1330-1400	Break (prepare for trip to Bolling AFB)	
1400-1415	Board Buses	
1415-1430	Trip to Bolling AFB	
1430-1515	Orientation to DIA, its	Bolling AFB
	Information Services and the	Movie Theater
	Defense Intelligence College	
1515-1530	Bus trip to Defense Intelligence Analysis Center	
1530-1630	Tour of Information Services	DIAC
	Facilities and	
	Defense Intelligence College	
1630-1645	Board Buses for Return to Hotel	
1645-1715	Trip to Hotel	
1715	Dinner (on your own) *	
2000-2200	Banjo Dancing *	Arena Stage
		Old Vat Room
(* Buses will be provided at 1730 and 1930 from the hotel to Arena Stage and return to the hotel after the show.)		

Friday, 23 October 1987

0630-0800	Breakfast (on your own)
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PLENARY SESSION

0800-0920	<u>Ancient Tradeecraft</u>	Rosslyn A
	Rose Mary Sheldon, Ph.D.	Ballroom
	Center for Hellenic Studies	

0920-0950	Break (Coffee and Rolls)	
0950-1100	<u>Annual Service Updates and Career Programs</u>	Rosslyn A Ballroom
	Canada, Federal Library Information Center Committee, DoD, Air Force, Army, Navy.	
	SLA/MLD Business Meeting	
1100-1130	<u>Announcements, Formal Presentations, Closing Remarks</u> Paul Klinefelter	Rosslyn A Ballroom
1130-1200	Checkout and Departure	



Michael F. Munson  
Deputy Director for Resources  
Defense Intelligence Agency



Dr. Robert L. De Gross  
Provost  
Defense Intelligence College

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Michael F. Munson  
Deputy Director for Resources  
Defense Intelligence Agency

Dr. Robert L. De Gross  
Provost  
Defense Intelligence College

William E. Crislip  
Director  
Defense Intelligence Agency Library

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## Preface


The main focus of our workshop was to share information in areas of intelligence interest with the broader DoD librarian community. This was a unique challenge which led us to a program with the theme, "Information Management and Intelligence," that emphasized the nature of the intelligence profession; insight into research resources in foreign area studies, and the development of information exploitation aids.

A unique cross section of speakers are covered in these proceedings. Each is a "one of a kind" expert in the field of Intelligence. We were blessed by their willingness to share their knowledge with us and by the interested response of the workshop's attendees. The result was a very positive interaction for the duration of the workshop. We pass on our sincere gratitude to each speaker for their well-prepared presentations. Each represented the highest quality possible and resulted in time well spent. (SBN/v)

Special thanks goes to LTG Leonard Perroots, Director of DIA, for making available the facilities and resources to support this workshop; to Mr. Michael F. Munson, Deputy Director for Resources, and Dr. Robert L. De Gross, Provost, for officially sponsoring the workshop and welcoming the participants on behalf of DIA and the Defense Intelligence College respectively; and to Mr. Lancing J. Blank, Assistant Deputy Director for Technical Services and Support, and COL John Macartney, Commandant of the Defense Intelligence College, for their active support of the planning process.

The most important recognition goes out to those who did the vital work of planning, operating, and undertaking "hitch" prevention in a largely unseen manner. From the Defense Intelligence College, Steven Dorr, Lt Col Ed Collier, and COL Betty Harris acquired the outstanding speakers to represent the analytical and academic intelligence professions. Their success was reflected in the acclaim accorded the program. From the DIA Library, Patricia Altner, Patricia Bobbin, Ralph Bucca, John Crestwell, Gwen Estep, Gloria Fuller, Marie Hanrahan, Miriam Harris, George Jupin, Barbara Nekoba, Suzette Pack, Deborah Sell, Alvin Smith, Albert VanDevander, and Lillian Ware provided the planning, organizational work, and logistical support that made the workshop a reality and great success. I am grateful to them all.

A special thank you is in order for the members of the MLW Executive Board Committee, and particularly Mr. Paul Klinefelter, for providing the institutional support which made the planning process easier. Finally, all members of the DIA family would like to thank all of you who attended the workshop for your warm response to the speakers and organizers. It made the work worthwhile.

  
WILLIAM E. CRISLIP  
Director, DIA Library

## THE PLENARY SESSIONS

## Welcoming Remarks

William E. Crislip  
Director, Defense Intelligence Agency Library

Thank you very much, Paul. I don't know how to respond to the term "young." I've been known as "Daddy bald spot" for about ten years with my young kids, so that hardly fits the image.

About two years ago Herb Holzbauer retired and I was moved from another branch to become Library Director. After I accepted the job, I was told that, bequeathed to me, also, was the host role for the Military Librarians' Workshop. I said, oh! That's a nice thing to have thrust on me. So we looked at what that entailed and went to Colorado Springs and had a very nice Workshop there at the Air Force Academy where they talked about personnel and management issues. I went to New Orleans where they largely zeroed in on automation issues. I tried to look at what has been going on in the Workshop over many years to decide what an intelligence agency could bring to this group that would be relevant to the full 160 participants.

In a way, I looked at getting back to the basics. In intelligence, the popular image is the "spook." In fact, last night at the Board Meeting the first greeting that Paul gave me was that I was from the "spook agency." The spook and the cloak and dagger are the popular images, whether it is in non-fiction concerning Mr. Casey, or something of that nature, or whether it's the Hunt for Red October. That's the image! But as DIA offers this Workshop with the agenda and items being presented, I hope you'll notice that most intelligence work is not really very much related to that "spook" image. What intelligence really is, is dealing with information: getting the right information, evaluating it, and putting it together in a product that supports the decision-making actions of the U.S. Government. I'm from a building where the full focus of thousands of people is on research, analysis, and drawing conclusions all too often from insufficient data to support Presidential or Command decision-making efforts. It's a difficult research effort for most intelligence professionals, and the image of the little spooky guy is not really representative of the Intelligence Community. So I hope that's a realization you do take from the conference.

What we are going to talk about in most of our sessions are really the topics that are central to our interests in intelligence. We're going to talk a little bit about intelligence, share information about the Intelligence Community and an understanding of that with you, and basically how we can interrelate with each of you. We've intentionally tried to aim at literature. One of the problems in a library that I always find is that there is a lot of interest in money for computers, fancy gadgets and new ideas. The one place where we too often forget our real mission is collection development, getting the right materials for analysis, getting the right materials in the collection. So I've asked that the thrust be toward literature, and in fact each speaker has been asked to give the "ten most

wanted" list of items you ought to have in your library if you're interested in his topic. So, hopefully, you'll go out of here not only with what you have been handed so far, but with a lot of other bibliographies and insights into some of the sources of information if you wish to develop a collection on intelligence, terrorism, or any other subject we are going to present.

It's really my pleasure as Library Director at DIA to be the host of this conference. I have two other people to also welcome you as DIA hosts for the conference. Your true host is the Defense Intelligence College. Dr. Robert De Gross is the Provost of the College. I first started working with Bob about eight years ago. I believe it was when I was told by Herb Holzbauer that "you're going to go over to the Defense Intelligence School and tell these accreditation people how the library supports the requirements for accreditation for a Masters Degree in Strategic Intelligence." So working with Bob in that effort, succeeding in accreditation and then going through two re-accreditation processes, I've come to know Bob De Gross very well. Bob not only has a long list of credentials that are outlined in your package, (I'm not going to quote those in terms of his scholarship), but Bob is an individual in the academic area who recognizes the importance of a good library to an academic program. He recognizes, in the College, why the library is an integral part of the College's Program. So I view Bob as a friend of the library because he's frank to tell me what I need to add to the collection as well as where we're not doing the job right, and he's free and willing to tell me where we're succeeding.

Certainly it's now my pleasure to ask Bob De Gross to welcome you on behalf of our real host, the Defense Intelligence College.

## Welcoming Remarks

Robert L. De Gross, Ph.D.  
Provost, Defense Intelligence College

Good morning. Since we started off with a few stories, Mr. Herb Holzbauer, former head of the DIA Library, came to me a few years ago when we were in temporary World War II barracks. He said he would like to have the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence College host a conference for the military librarians. At that time I was not acquainted with the military librarians organization but, as Bill Crislip said, I believe my academic background supports the fact that there is a very strong relationship between educational institutions and libraries. In fact, my own background, and that of a number of the people who are on the program, is that of history, and historians love books. I'm sorry but I do love books. I have lots of them, I don't know what to do with them, and my wife is threatening to move out. But I have lots of books, many of which I am also ashamed to admit I have never read, but they are there. Bill often gets upset with me and says, "but the books you are asking me to put on the library shelves people are not going to read." But I say they need to be there. If one person uses them I am satisfied. I think that's a problem that libraries have with the user community. You buy books and you ask are people really ever going to use them? Well, probably included in some of the things that we are going to talk about over the next couple of days is will the constituent population really use it, and should I have these sorts of books available in my library? That's a decision which you have to make.

Before I talk about the conference we have set up, let me say just two sentences, maybe three, on the Defense Intelligence College. I like to think that it's one of the better kept secrets that the Defense Intelligence Community has a college. To put it in perspective for you, it is one of eleven degree-granting institutions that are run and operated by the Federal Government. It is in the same category as West Point, the Naval Academy, the Naval Postgraduate School out in Monterey, and the Air Force Institute of Technology, for those of you from Ohio. So we are one of eleven degree-granting institutions, but that is really not our total focus. We are a professional school and as such we do an awful lot of continuing education for professionals. Last year we had approximately 5,000 students enroll in the institution, taking courses in area studies, management, and computers. There is time in the schedule for those of you who would like to take the tour tomorrow, and we will be talking a bit more specifically about what the College does.

As a historian and an academician, who by the way had had no previous experience with intelligence prior to coming to DIA, I was amazed with the similarities between what I had been trained to do and what intelligence requires. Basically we are interested in information. A teacher is disseminating information. Hopefully the students are picking up a small part of that. Librarians, I believe, are interested in information and certainly

intelligence is there to provide information. So there is a strong relationship of what goes on.

The conference agenda has been set up to have the best and most dynamic speakers at eight and eight thirty in the morning. Any conference that begins this early is obviously military, and so we have tried to find people who will keep you awake and provide you with interesting thoughts. However that's not substantive, so let me talk substantively.

Shortly after Mike Munson, who is the Deputy Director for Resources, Mr. Jim Lucas will be talking to you. Jim is currently our Acting Dean and came to us from being the Director of the Crisis Warning Staff at the White House. His job was to look at how intelligence could be provided to the White House when dealing with specific crises. I think this is a key point: how intelligence is provided for decision makers, and it will be coming from a person who was there and who did it.

Next on the agenda is Dr. Walter Pforzheimer. The biography in the packet refers to him as the Dean of the retired Intelligence Cadre in Washington. I don't know whether he wrote that himself, but Walter is certainly a wonderful gentleman. Walter helped write the National Security Act of 1947 which established the CIA. He worked as the General Counsel and then eventually as the archivist of CIA. He personally lives in the Watergate and has one apartment for his own living area and one apartment for his books. He has the largest personal collection of materials relating to intelligence. He teaches a course at the College on the "Literature of Intelligence," and has what I like to call "show and tell" items which make him very popular with the students. He will bring in, for example, Mata Hari's passport or George Washington's letter to his intelligence chief.

Then we move into the concurrent sessions. A lot of intelligence analysis is geographically focused. Thus we have taken a geographic focus for the first series of concurrent sessions. They are sponsored or run by our faculty members and members of the library. As an aside, all of our faculty are people who are both academically qualified, i.e., have taught at private or public universities, and who have also worked as intelligence analysts. And so they carry, if you will, two credentials: practical application and academic experience. I think you'll find their presentations interesting.

On the second morning, Deane Allen, the Historian of the Defense Intelligence Agency, is going to talk about the history of military intelligence. There is this notion in some people's minds that when any of us get up here we should be wearing trenchcoats. We do not. This notion of "spook" or "spooky" is really not a fair or appropriate characterization for Defense Intelligence. And Deane, I believe, is going to talk about what the roles are from a historical point of view. Military attaches, for example, are Defense Intelligence people. So he will expand historically your concept of what an intelligence person does.

The second day of concurrent sessions focuses on technical issues. This is where we focus again on information and many of these you're more familiar with than I am, such as CIRC. Again, where do you go to get the information. Of course we added terrorism. I don't know whether that's technical or not, but we felt that it was a specialized topic people would be interested in.

At lunch, there is a presentation by Dr. Hugo Keesing. Hugo is the College's Director of Institutional Research and Planning and that in no way relates to a librarian's conference. However, he is a frustrated popular culture "freak" and teaches a course at the University of Maryland on popular culture. What I mean by popular culture or American Studies is he views society through films, music, art, etc. His presentation will look at intelligence through popular culture.

A tour of the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center is then scheduled where you can get a look at our facilities which have improved marvelously since those temporary World War II buildings I referred to. And then some of you have elected to go to the theater to see Banjo Dancing.

And on the last day of the conference, Rose Mary Sheldon, who has no background in intelligence, will be talking to you. She is a marvelous speaker and is very popular among the "spooks." She wrote her Ph.D. dissertation on Tradecraft in Ancient Greece. She went through and looked at Herodotus and Thucydides and found that they were in fact talking about intelligence. She has a marvelous amount of information on what it was like to collect, utilize, and analyze information in the ancient world. Maybe she does lay claim to the fact that intelligence may be the oldest profession.

And then you have your business meetings. So that is the conference we have set up for you and I hope you will enjoy it. Thank you.

## Welcoming Remarks

Michael F. Munson  
Deputy Director for Resources  
Defense Intelligence Agency

It's really a pleasure to be here. I want to say something special to our allies since I understand there are some Canadian attendees here today. Our allies are very important to us. I hope most people realize that. We need our allies because with them we have the bloc strength to do the things or try to force the world in the direction we need to go. Our allies in Europe are special. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday they worry that we won't defend them with nuclear weapons. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday they worry that we will. On Sunday they rest.

In a more serious vein, it's a great pleasure for me to welcome each of you to the Thirty-First Military Librarians' Workshop on behalf of the Director of DIA, Lieutenant General Leonard H. Perroots. I would like to share with you how honored and pleased we at DIA are to host this important Workshop. As Bob and Bill mentioned, the tie between information, libraries, and intelligence is extraordinarily tight. We have very few people doing the cloak and dagger things you often think about, but we have enormous numbers doing what Bill explained. This gathering of military librarians has particular significance for me since my personal responsibility in the Intelligence Community includes the full range of technical support activities including printing, graphics, dissemination, libraries, and archives which support DoD intelligence activities. The mission includes the development of information systems which serve the information needs of a large segment of the attendees here today, certainly in science and technology and in other areas.

I reviewed the list of participants and recognized the close relationships between the military librarian and the work of DIA. Intelligence professionals and military librarians fulfill similar and often complementary intelligence and information needs. Intelligence orientation is to collect intelligence information, analyze it, merge it with other information, convert the results into reports, and disseminate the results to the user. Those users may be other intelligence analysts, researchers, members of the operational forces out in the Persian Gulf, or high-level decision makers in the White House deciding what to do in the Persian Gulf. The fact is, most of the organizations you represent are users of our product one way or another. Our intelligence product in large part complements the information services you provide at each of your organizations. The information is exchanged between DIA and other intelligence organizations as we try to evaluate and adjust our conclusions with those having differing perspectives. Sometimes we succeed, sometimes we don't.

I see many research and development organizations represented. You are the primary customers of many DIA intelligence products since you develop new weapons and equipment to counter the threat to weapons which might be used

against us, and incorporate into the development of our weapons information about other weapons so that we can make ours more effective. That also helps to keep taxes down.

Unified and Specified Commands and Operational Forces use our products to meet their intelligence needs. Much of our effort is in direct response to requirements from those Operational Forces in the Commands who will be the first to fight.

The libraries in the military colleges and training schools are well represented at this conference. Your training experts are seeking ever more intelligence output to keep your training programs current and to add realism to exercises which sharpen the skills of your military forces.

I also see many base librarians which largely complement available intelligence information. We clearly see that academic and recreational reading are typically an extension of materials researched in the workplace. I especially want to emphasize our close working relationship with our Canadian allies who share common concerns of national defense. In many ways we are serving the same customers to the betterment of the overall U.S.-Canadian Government knowledge base and ultimately the decision-making process.

I have a strong personal interest in the problems associated with library work. I spent many long hours in the DIA Library and also in an office which managed an automated bibliographic retrieval system. I have firsthand knowledge of the many problems and frustrations you face over a task never being done, dealing with last minute customers, or the occasional, ungrateful patron. I also experienced the joy of finding needed information in an obscure source or guiding someone to new sources of information and a recognition of a job well done by a happy customer.

I recognize the difficult yet rewarding task at hand for the library profession. As I complete my first four months as a Deputy Director in an intelligence agency, my early thoughts on library services bring three things to mind. I consider each to be worthy of emphasis in planning future information systems. As a corollary, one of my responsibilities is also the Office of the DIA Historian, Mr. Deane Allen. Mr. Allen works for me.

My first point is that libraries can represent the only written record of what an organization has done, positions it has taken, alternatives that have been rejected, and lessons it has learned or, perish the thought, even forgotten. If you don't have it in the library, there may not be a record of it and, if you're an institution in the Federal Government, you need to have records of where you have slipped in the past and why you made certain decisions. The importance of a comprehensive, accessible archive is often overlooked when tasks are assigned or resources are parceled out. We all know that we are in the support field. It is essential that the librarian recognize the importance of this role as the primary historical repository for an organization. If it turns out that you have the only archive, you will serve

your management well by ensuring for its continued viability.

Second, library operations are typically labor intensive. Federal budgetary trends are leading to austere settings for all support work. We in the information handling field must respond by using automation and emerging technologies whenever feasible to reduce pressure on most of our manual operations. Few operations will remain as they are during the coming decade unless there is no demonstrable means of automating the task. We have to use our bucks better because there are going to be fewer of them. Gramm-Rudman is going to cost us, within the Department of Defense, upwards of twenty percent of non-personnel costs the way it looks right now unless we get a break from Congress or the President.

Third, customers have limited tolerance of frustration when seeking information and, frankly, I'm guilty of that myself. When the degree of difficulty obtaining information exceeds the user's tolerance level, we know he will typically do without the information. In my game, if you can't get it out fast, then probably nobody wants to see it. In all aspects of information services we must create system procedures and attitudes. Don't let those ungrateful customers get under your skin; it's easier said than done. Hopefully this will provide easier access to the information in documents in our libraries and systems, and must be a required feature of all approaches for future information services. Hopefully, the output of this will be better government decisions and informed technical positions.

My thoughts also are moving towards the view of the library's role in improving communication throughout an organization, not only for analysis but also in the decision-making process. I have seen too many conflicts arise in a deliberative process due to a lack of fully informed positions or lack of awareness of key facts. In my business that's very important. Ease of access to the full historical record, availability of information through easy to use systems, and a response in short time with minimum effort, all contribute to improving communications which support the decision-making process.

Our libraries have an essential role in this communications process and we need to constantly develop faster and more comprehensive service. I'm reminded of a time seven years ago when I was at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. They did a survey by asking all the Generals in the Army--at that time I think there were approximately 625 Generals--what capabilities most supported them in doing their jobs, i.e., what were the biggest, most important assets that they had to complete their work. Over ninety percent of them said their communication skills. Well that breaks down in my mind to oral as well as written communication skills. You people have the written record. If your libraries aren't specifically related to the people you have to serve, and are not complete, then the written communications in your organization will never be as good as they should be.

Once again I would like to welcome you to Washington. This is the first Military Librarians' Workshop hosted by an intelligence agency. I'm sure you will find many new and varied topics of interest and, as I mentioned before, the speakers are distinguished members of the Intelligence Community and should provide you with a most rewarding workshop. Thank you.

## Intelligence and the Decision-Making Process

James W. Lucas  
Dean, School of Professional Studies  
Defense Intelligence College

### Introduction

Like the others I am very pleased to be with you this morning. Each of you represents what intelligence started out to be. Intelligence in America, and in virtually every other society, is organized knowledge aimed at supporting the national security policy-making process. In modern American intelligence, during and since the Second World War, we have been constantly at loggerheads with other nations bent on our destruction or the diminution of our power. The United States Government, particularly the military, turned to scholars and librarians in colleges and universities to help organize a secret intelligence service in World War II.

### The Profession of Intelligence

Forty years ago, with the promulgation of the National Security Act of 1947, the United States demonstrated to the world that we were fundamentally different. First of all, we were a republic founded on laws, not men; and, as a great power that wished to retain its sovereignty, we proceeded officially and legally to organize an intelligence service--an espionage service that would spy on all the foes of democracy. That was forty years ago with the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency in July 1947. We were then, and we are now, the only government of sovereign states which by public law created an espionage organization for peacetime as well as wartime.

In 1957, the Federal Republic of Germany, a country we defeated in World War II, also organized its intelligence services and proclaimed to its citizens, friends, and foes that it, too, had an espionage organization. Until the last few years Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and all of our allies and adversaries never admitted publicly that they spied on their neighbors. We in America do it differently. We basically try to legalize espionage which is an illegal activity in all countries; and the business I have been in for twenty-three years is, in large measure, the espionage business.

For the past two years I have had the privilege of being the Dean of the Defense Intelligence College. There we attempt, and I think successfully, to teach young men and women, some in uniform and some public servants, how best to be intelligence officers. Now people don't particularly like that term, so we talk about information acquisition and storage and retrieval; but I am not afraid to say that our business is spying: acquiring knowledge that is carefully withheld or concealed from us by other governments but that is important for our nation to survive and thrive.

As intelligence officers, as teachers, as scholars, we find that books and organized knowledge are fundamental to what we do. I don't want to steal any thunder from Dr. Walter Pforzheimer who will be speaking after me, but my advice and counsel to each of you, whether you have small or large intelligence collections, is to have in your library at least these three books.(1) All three books are annotated bibliographies of intelligence literature, and they are indispensable to your libraries.

Remember that I am in the intelligence business, and inherent in that activity is secrecy about who we are, what we do, and where our interests lie. We try to acquire the secrets of other governments and unfriendly elements. Why do they keep information from us? What assurances do we have that the information they do report about their populations, their school systems, their health services, or their armed forces, is true? What is truth? Not everything you store in your libraries happens to be fact. In the profession of intelligence, we try to discern the difference between fact and fancy, between accurate and misleading information.

I was asked to speak to you this morning on the relationship between intelligence and decision-making. That relationship has been a mystery since the time of Moses because espionage, as the saying goes, is at least the second oldest profession. That relationship has been a mystery because the decision-making process is usually the deepest, darkest secret of all. Decisions often reflect the plans or intentions of a national leadership--the heart of its foreign or domestic policy. The plans or intentions of rulers or potentates, tyrants or presidents are closely guarded. The data they rely on for their most valued information will always be kept secret.

The literature of intelligence and decision-making is sparse in terms of reliable information. In the public domain, it usually amounts to self-serving memoirs which always shed the best light on the relationship between the author's department and others, or which describe the information those departments relied on to make recommendations that were not taken by the decision makers. Unfortunately, those memoirs are usually the most valuable contemporaneous literature available.

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1 Mr. Lucas displayed the following books: (1) George C. Constantinides, Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983); (2) Marjorie W. Cline, et al., eds., Scholar's Guide to Intelligence Literature: Bibliography of the Russell J. Bowen Collection (Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, Inc., 1983); and (3) Walter Pforzheimer, ed., Bibliography of Intelligence Literature, 8th ed. (Washington, D.C.: Defense Intelligence College, 1985).

## The Historical Perspective

This morning I want to focus on American intelligence, particularly how it is treated in our society. Intelligence in the United States is as old as the Republic. Our society was founded in a conspiracy, basically a revolt against the Crown. In the 1770s and 1780s we conducted what would be called today covert political action--paramilitary, secret operations. Our best intelligence officers were the ones we call our Founding Fathers. All of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and half of the authors of the Constitution of the United States formed a secret Committee of Correspondence in the Revolution. They were our best intelligence collectors and our most effective users of intelligence, and they included George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Unfortunately, Tom Paine was dismissed from the Secret Committee of Correspondence because he leaked information. Some say we need more of that stern disciplinary action today.

From the Revolution to the formation of the Republic to about World War II, intelligence activity was viewed by most Americans, some elected and some appointed officials, as some kind of immoral activity. It was simply not what gentlemen or ladies did. Accordingly, we didn't have a well-organized intelligence apparatus in the United States until World War II. It was forty years ago that the United States formed the Central Intelligence Agency, and every President since then has used his intelligence establishment as he saw fit. That is, in fact, what Congress intended. Some debate has ensued in the last four years over the relationship between the President as Chief Executive and the Congress, particularly who is responsible for the conduct of American foreign policy. Even now that issue has not been resolved.

Our history reveals that the locus of responsibility for foreign policy has been an issue for more than two hundred years. The Supreme Court has never resolved it, and probably will not settle it soon. But when the Founders decided to create three co-equal branches of government in our constitutional republic, they never precisely resolved the issue of who was foremost in the conduct of foreign policy. Intelligence as an activity, as an organization, and as a body of knowledge, was caught in between, and that has been a point of contention ever since.

## A President's Perspective

My own experience has been as an intelligence officer, a consumer of intelligence, a policy planner, and a teacher. Like everyone, I am influenced by my experiences particularly over the last four administrations where I have had the privilege of serving in the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence and at the White House under the Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan Administrations. With each administration, I thought the situation would improve; each time. I thought that the elected or appointed officials would be wiser, more effective, and more efficient. It wasn't necessarily true.

The perspective I have, therefore, is from the nation's capital, from the

point of view of the Office of the President, because decision-making and intelligence in our form of government are synonymous with the role of the Chief Executive. Most scholars say that a President of the United States has certain responsibilities he can neither share nor delegate. In our form of government, the only real qualification to be President is that one be thirty-five years of age, a native-born American citizen, and be able to convince a simple majority of American voters that one has a vision for America. In our system of government, any citizen can become the President, but is limited to a maximum term of eight years in that office. Our system is often criticized for its lack of long-range planning. Long-range policy planning is rarely done because the vision of Presidents and their appointees is constrained by their period in office. It takes a great president with a strong vision that represents a consensus of Americans to have any impact on long-range policy planning beyond the eight-year term of office.

So Presidents provide a conception of national purpose. They must take command of the issues. Our system also demands that they keep Congress fully informed, and it is always debatable what "fully" means. (Recently in the area of intelligence that point has proven controversial.) Presidents are also expected to identify and resolve major issues with respect to the health and welfare of our nation, and whether we are facing a new dramatic economic downturn or continued prosperity. They are responsible for all actions taken within the executive branch of government, and they must organize their executive departments to discharge the broad responsibilities they cannot delegate.

### The President's People

A presidential staff is composed largely of those people who helped him get elected. They are generally individuals the President has known and trusted for years, and who share his vision of where America ought to be going. His staff is supposed to ensure that the executive branch is well coordinated, help the President identify issues, provide him the information he needs to make decisions, monitor the implementation of those decisions, and--the toughest part--assess how well the executive branch is doing. In this administration, President Reagan promised the American people a number of things, one of which was a major rearmament program. That program essentially has been delivered. Other promises were made--to lower taxes, cut government spending, and balance the budget; not all of these have been fulfilled.

My experience over four administrations, Republican and Democrat, has been that most Presidential staff officers don't want to be staff officers. They really want to be the President, or at least an ambassador, a great field commander, or a department head. They do not enjoy being nameless, faceless assistants to the President. They all want fancy titles and big offices, and they all want to give the impression they are the closest confidants to the President. This intense rivalry creates problems for Cabinet officers because there is always competition between the President's staff and the executive cabinet officers, field commanders or ambassadors.

## The Chief Executive's Impact on Intelligence

Most important to the Intelligence Community is the attitude, orientation, and philosophy of a President. The election of a new President is important to intelligence professionals because it is the President and his staff who establish national requirements for intelligence collection. In the history of American intelligence, some Presidents have thought that our foreign policy should not be global, and that the focus of the intelligence services should therefore be limited. In fact, we cannot always have an all-embracing global intelligence system within the constraints of limited resources. We must sometimes focus on only a few critical regions or countries of the world.

That attitude changed about seven years ago. President Reagan decided that we needed an international intelligence service, global in perspective. He has had a dramatic impact on the scope of U.S. intelligence activities: the number of people, money spent, and intelligence collection sources and methods.

It is often forgotten that the only one at the White House who, in the military context, exercises command authority is the President of the United States. No one else has it. The most popular strategy at the White House is to imply that you have just spoken to the President, that you're on intimate terms with him, and that you are somehow speaking for him. More often than not, that works; but on occasion you get caught.

The major role of government departments and agencies is to provide both a technical understanding and their own analysis and recommendations to the President on issues of agricultural policy, defense policy, the armed forces, health and education, and so forth, so that the person who occupies that office can understand those very complex issues and resolve conflicts about them. Executive departments also manage the implementation of presidential decisions on programs that the Congress has authorized and funded. The White House staff would like to see the departments avoid bottlenecks in decision-making. The general attitude among them is that the bureaucracy moves too slowly. That's been the attitude of every President and his staff, and all Presidents are criticized because their own bureaucracies don't move as quickly as they should.

## The National Security Act of 1947

The Congress of the United States investigated a major failure in the decision-making process that occurred on December 7, 1941: the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. After three years of close scrutiny of the decision-making process, Congress made a recommendation to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. They said he needed advice on both the conduct of the war and the conduct of the peace, and that advice should come from select members of his wartime cabinet. President Roosevelt agreed in principle, but said that no action should be taken until the war ended.

So the debate continued, with a new President and another Congress after the 1944 elections until finally, in 1947, the current organization was

established. The National Security Act of 1947, among its provisions, created an intelligence system for the United States Government, a National Military Establishment, an independent Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Council (NSC). The NSC is the only Council I am aware of that was established by the Congress specifically to advise the President on national security matters. But it is only advisory. It is a body of selected cabinet members who advise the President on military and domestic activities important to national security.

The 1947 legislation named the statutory members of the National Security Council as the President, the Vice President, Secretaries of State and Defense, and a principal intelligence officer of the United States Government appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate just like any other cabinet officer, who advises the Council as well--the Director of Central Intelligence, or DCI as we call him. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to the act, would be the military advisor to the President. The Congress passed a Department of Defense (DoD) Reorganization Act last October and said they really meant that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be the principal military advisor.

### Organizing for National Security

Every President since 1947 has invited others from inside and outside of government to advise him on the complex issues of national security affairs. This is important for intelligence at the national level because the members of the National Security Council make national intelligence policy. They are the advisors to the President on national foreign policy and defense policy. They are, therefore, the prime customers of national intelligence. They also determine many of our requirements for the collection and production of intelligence.

Every administration has its own ideas of how best to organize for national security and decision making. This administration reached some consensus at the beginning. First of all, they did not want a strong National Security Advisor like Dr. Brzezinski was in the Carter Administration or Dr. Kissinger was in the Nixon and Ford Administrations. The Reagan Administration has been very successful at that, because we have had six National Security Advisors in seven years.

Although there was early consensus, there was also concern that the National Security Advisor might compete with cabinet officers. It was decided, therefore, that this individual should facilitate and coordinate, and not be visible. That decision suited the President's style of management. Ronald Reagan thought he had been extraordinarily successful as Governor of California for eight years. He wanted to bring his governing techniques to the nation's capital, which is basically a cabinet form of government. Those techniques consist primarily of finding trustworthy, strong-willed, strong minded people who share his vision, putting them in charge of their respective departments, giving them some general guidance, and sending them on their way.

It took a full year before the President's chosen cabinet could agree on how to organize themselves to conduct national security affairs. For the Intelligence Community, as well as for the rest of the government, having that process clarified is very important. How are decisions to be made and policies to be announced? The executive branch will go through this drill again after the general election in November 1988.

The custom in the national security area is that within the first few days after a new President is sworn in, he issues a directive to his cabinet officers and to his executive branch saying how they will communicate with him and how he will issue decisions. It took a year for this Administration to agree on that. One of the reasons was the President's selection for Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig. Among the cabinet officers at that time, General Haig had the most experience at the White House, in the Department of Defense, and in the city of Washington and what makes it tick. Haig had written a memorandum which he gave to the President on Inauguration Day, asking him to sign it. That memorandum would have, in Haig's own words, made him the "vicar of foreign policy." The other cabinet officers, equally concerned about their own views of their roles and responsibilities, asked the President for a freeze, a time out, until they could figure things out for themselves. So a year went by with great tension among them regarding how they would proceed. That had a significant effect on the Intelligence Community.

#### Politics, Intelligence, and Decision Making

The folklore of American intelligence is that we are interested in the truth, factually collected, recorded, and presented. We don't want our intelligence to be influenced by partisan politics. One of the things Ronald Reagan did in the first term which affected intelligence and decision making was to make his Director of Central Intelligence, William Casey, also a cabinet officer. When someone becomes a cabinet officer--a policy advisor to a President--he or she is there to ensure that the President is successful as a person, as head of state, as head of party, and as head of Government. Therefore the concern is that a cabinet member may be more worried about the implementation of a policy and its success than he might be interested in objective truth, whatever that is.

But the DCI's cabinet rank has had advantages as well as drawbacks for U.S. Intelligence. For the first time in modern American intelligence history, a Director of Central Intelligence had access not only to the President but also to the national consumers of intelligence, because he was one of them. He was not just an intelligence officer, he was a policy maker. The flip side of the matter is that, as a cabinet officer, the DCI could hardly keep from becoming wedded to the success of a particular policy.

In Reagan's first term, then, the National Security Council looked something like this: the statutory members mentioned earlier; the Director of Central Intelligence; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and an Assistant for National Security Affairs, a reconstitution in the Reagan Administration of

the Executive Secretary position abolished during the Kennedy Administration. The National Security Council staff--which later included Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Ollie North--was to be concerned with policy planning and coordination, and not involved in operations.

### Staffing the Presidential Councils

Where do people come from to staff these organizations? NSC staff members are drawn from three or four different sources: from the uniformed military on duty or detached detail to the White House; from the State Department's Foreign Service, under the same conditions; from the Intelligence Services, usually CIA but also DIA and NSA. And some staffers are brought in from outside the government. They are not career public servants, but people the President or the Security Advisor happen to know and trusts; they are essentially consultants, political in their orientation.

On the average since 1947, the staff stays for about eighteen months. It's usually a high pressure, very intense experience for them. Some stay too long, forget where they're from and that they must return. Some career people, including foreign service officers, and even military officers, become extraordinarily political during their tours on the National Security Council staff.

### The White House Situation Room and the Crisis Management Center

To help support the President and the National Security Council with accurate, time-sensitive information and analysis, the White House Situation Room and the Crisis Management Center were established. They deal with current operations and crisis support. Since about 1958, staffs for the White House Situation Room and Crisis Management Center have been drawn mostly from the CIA, but they also come from NSA and DIA and they include both military officers and civilians. They stay for about eighteen months to two years and rotate. Generally speaking, both of these staffs serve the National Security Council and the President. Since 1947 every President has organized the policy-making process on a committee basis; the names change, but the function is the same and the game is the same.

### Interdepartmental Groups and the Intelligence Community

One year into President Reagan's first term he issued a directive establishing four interdepartmental groups, one each that dealt with foreign, defense, intelligence, and international economic policies. In his second term, with a new White House Chief of Staff, these groups became cabinet councils at the same level as the NSC. So in this Administration we have three senior councils: one each to handle domestic policy, national security policy, and international economic policy. These senior groups have basically remained the same since 1981. They are important from an intelligence officer's standpoint because, at the national level, these are the senior customers of finished intelligence. These are the groups who commission interagency studies that will go to the President and who need a real appreciation of intelligence.

In this administration, intelligence has been viewed as extraordinarily important for the conduct of national security policy. President Reagan's decisions since 1981 have dramatically increased the size of the U.S. Intelligence Community, both in terms of the number of people and money spent on intelligence activities.

The group below the National Security Council that advises the President on how big intelligence ought to be and what the requirements and priorities ought to be is called the Senior Interdepartmental Group on Intelligence or the National Security Council Committee on Intelligence. It is chaired by the Director of Central Intelligence, now Judge Webster, and includes in its membership the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, now Robert Gates, the number two men at the Departments of Defense and State, the National Security Advisor to the President, the deputy at the Office of Management and Budget, Attorney General Ed Meese, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These are the people who today make national intelligence policy.

### The Turbulence of 1981

Less than 90 days after Ronald Reagan was elected President, John Hinckley attempted to assassinate him. Confusion reigned at the White House, as it has historically when someone attempted to evict the President from office without due process. The situation was temporized when the new Secretary of State informed the nation that no one need worry, he was in command.

That same year, 1981, saw a series of international crises. Remember I said that for nearly one year this administration had not organized itself, hence a strong arrangement for decision making did not exist. In the summer of 1981 the Israelis decided to secure their northern border, and they moved into southern Lebanon. Also during the summer, the Solidarity Movement took hold in Poland, threatening the government there, and the United States was concerned over what the Soviet Union might do. In December of that same year intelligence reports indicated a North Korean military buildup, which caused further concern, confusion, and heightened tensions within the first year of this administration. These activities seemed to confirm the view of some cabinet officers, and particularly that of the President, that the Soviets must be behind most of this, that they were in fact an Evil Empire, and that something had to be done. The U.S. had to prepare for war--not outright war--but a secret war with the Soviets.

Besides the attempted assassination, there was another domestic crisis within the first twelve months of the Reagan Administration. On a snowy January day in Washington, an Air Florida jetliner out of National Airport crashed into the 14th Street Bridge and plummeted into the Potomac River, creating pandemonium in the District of Columbia. Simultaneously, the capital's brand new Metrorail system had an accident. Here were two major problems within a twenty-four hour period, three blocks from the Pentagon, seven blocks from the White House, and no one seemed to be in charge. The President was unhappy, and he turned to Vice President George Bush to bring order to the chaos. By 1982, the Special Situation Group had been organized.

### The Special Situation Group

The newly created organization is chaired by the Vice President. When it meets on crisis situations, it is called the Special Situations Group. When it meets to consider other issues important to national security, it is designated the National Security Planning Group (NSPG). In the Nixon and Ford Administrations, it was called the Washington Special Action Group, and in the Carter Administration, the Special Coordination Committee. The NSPG consists of principals only, and it considers sensitive activities, such as covert actions, that should not be attributed to the United States Government if they were uncovered.

Every administration has had a group of people who meet when there is a crisis situation or when the policies or programs of the nation seem to be imperiled. Their decisions are always made in great secrecy because there is always great uncertainty and often political sensitivity. They are never quite sure what needs to be done or how it needs to be done, and they know the situation is extraordinarily risky. There may be only a 50-50 chance that their actions might be successful, and they must nearly always consider the use of lethal force to protect American lives or property.

The Special Situation Group has interdepartmental groups on crisis preplanning and on terrorist incidents. They are further supported by the White House Situation Room and the Crisis Management Center within the National Security Council staff.

The Special Situation Group reviews crisis-related information, develops courses of action, makes recommendations to the President, and monitors their implementation. They act essentially as staff assistants to the President, who is on this group during a crisis. They are consumers of intelligence, and that is one of the key relationships between intelligence and policy making. The Vice President chairs; the Secretaries of State and Defense attend, and in the first term the Counselor to the President, Ed Meese, attended; the Director of Central Intelligence, Bill Casey at the time and Judge Webster now, the Chief of Staff; the Assistant for Security Affairs; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick in the first term and Vernon Walters in the second term.

One of the people I was extraordinarily impressed with in terms of preparation for these meetings was the Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick. She always came to the meetings well prepared. She was always articulate and always a bit more prepared than the rest, and always gave a short lecture on foreign policy.

The organization just below the Special Situation Group is something called the Crisis PrePlanning Group. It is essentially the next step down in the bureaucracy--people who are a little closer to the information. This group assisted President Reagan in making his decision in October 1983 to rescue Americans who were trapped in Grenada. It was also the group that met to follow the action on the Soviet shootdown of the Korean airliner; and it was

the main group concerned about the succession from Marcos to Aquino in the Philippines.

The members of the Crisis Preplanning Group are among the highest level customers of intelligence: the Deputy National Security Advisor; the Assistant to the Vice President; the number three men at the Departments of State, Defense, and Treasury; the Director of the analytical arm of intelligence at CIA; and a Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, among others. Occasionally, Ollie North would participate.

Another group formed in 1982 to help the President use intelligence in the decision-making process was the Terrorist Incident Working Group, another subsidiary organization of the Special Situation Group. One must put things in historic context. In 1981 intelligence sources had reported mounting evidence that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr Qadhafi had sent hit teams to assassinate the new President. Those reports were taken seriously because they began to arrive in April, less than six weeks after the attempted assassination of the President. A strange phenomenon then occurred in Washington: barricades appeared at the White House; guards stood at entrances to the State Department; armored cars patrolled the streets of the Nation's capital. A crisis atmosphere prevailed among cabinet members because they believed the intelligence reports. In fact the number one foreign policy problem the new President had was state-directed terrorism. How would he combat it?

When emphasis is placed on something at the level of the President of the United States, it drives the Intelligence Community to collect more information, trying to better understand the international terrorist phenomenon, and to organize itself to produce more and better intelligence on the subject. The Terrorist Incident Working Group was designed to make better use of that intelligence in a more timely fashion.

### Summary

This morning I've discussed with you some of the key elements in the national security process as they relate to the direct use of intelligence in decision making. Intelligence, you should recall, is essentially a body of organized knowledge, collected, analyzed, and produced for use by decision makers. In our form of constitutional government, intelligence and decision making are almost synonymous with the role of the President of the United States. The limitation of a Chief Executive to eight years in office has a significant impact on long-range policy planning and, concurrently, on the U.S. Intelligence Community.

The President organizes his executive branch of government to assist him in identifying issues and providing him the information he needs to make well-informed decisions. The National Security Act of 1947 created the United States intelligence system, with the Central Intelligence Agency as the lead, and it also created the National Security Council in the Office of the President. The National Security Council was established by Congress

specifically to advise the President on national security matters. It is only an advisory body, not operational. Along with the White House Situation Room, the Crisis Management Center, Senior Interdepartmental Groups, and the Special Situation Group, the National Security Council assists the Chief Executive in using intelligence for the decision-making process.

## LITERATURE ON INTELLIGENCE

Walter L. Pforzheimer  
Defense Intelligence College

Thank you very much. After that introduction I can hardly wait to hear what I have to say. I heard Jim Lucas say something about leaks. I didn't want to leap in and correct him since he mentioned the fact that they came from just under the top level at which point they're called something else. But I do want to remind him that the Ship of State is the only ship that leaks from the top.

There is in your introductory handbook a description of me which I find interesting and which got me into a lot of trouble because it said, inter alia, that I was the Dean of the intelligence profession in Washington. That got me into more trouble with former DCI's, former Deputy Directors of Central Intelligence, and countless other colleagues. I'm nowhere near the Dean of the Intelligence Corps here or anywhere else. They were trying to say I was the Dean of the intelligence literature business. The word Dean has always bothered me since I was a small boy. My parents had a friend, an elderly lady of their vintage, who I understood was the Dean of Hunter College in New York. So, being a polite little twerp, I called her Dean several times and got racked up unmercifully since that turned out to be her first name and not her title at all. So I shy away from being the Dean of anything.

I have been charged by Management on my left, or where Steve is, to welcome you formally to this period on the literature of the world's oldest profession. Now there are people who contend it is only the second oldest profession. Maybe I've had a little more experience than they have. I'm now entering my forty sixth year in the intelligence profession without a break, so if I begin to wear down you'll understand. But it is the world's oldest profession. As a matter of fact, CIA and DIA had a little task force once that looked into this question and found that, in the Garden of Eden, Adam never made a move of any sort without a very careful estimate of the situation and, above all, that the serpent was an agent provocateur. So welcome to the world's oldest profession.

There is a book, as all you librarians I'm sure know, that has come out in the last year by a man named Phillip Knightley, a journalist over in London, called The World's Second Oldest Profession. I have checked on why he said that and I was told that he just wasn't up to doing it knightly.

I hope that as librarians you all have a Bible somewhere on your shelves. There are eleven or twelve spy stories in the Bible, and the word spy appears I think about sixteen times. What is important is not that it is actually there in the Bible, but that there are lessons from these stories that are as applicable today as the day on which they were written.

You start of course with the Book of Numbers with Moses sending spies into the

Land of Canaan to spy out the land and so forth. Now what was wrong with that mission? Moses sent in ten or twelve political leaders, and in an espionage mission, if you desire any element of success, you don't send in twelve of anything, let alone political leaders. Imagine a secret mission with Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jerry Ford, and Tip O'Neil. Imagine a secret mission with twelve of these boys on it. Well, what you would have to do, if you were serious about the Land of Canaan, would be to send in a mission of two or three specialists or technicians to do the job. According to the Bible, they were particularly interested in the fruits of the land, the economics, and the agriculture. You would send an agricultural economist in on this secret mission, but twelve of anything, never. And that's as true today as it was true then. You'll remember what happened of course was that the twelve came back, made their estimate of the situation and, as is usually true of national intelligence estimates, they split ten to two, with two of them taking dissenting footnotes. You'll recall of course that the Lord was very angry at this and sent these poor folks wandering off in the wilderness for forty years, one year for each day they had spent in the Land of Canaan. That same task force I may say discovered another error when they found out that the story that Moses had parted the Red Sea so they could proceed through to the Land of Canaan was untrue, because Moses had forgotten to file an environmental impact statement.

Nevertheless, quite seriously that story of a dozen political leaders on a spy mission is a lesson well learned. Similarly, Joshua sent two spies into Jericho to see what was cooking there as it were. There were some suspicions about them and, after a bit, they were secreted in the home of the harlot, Rahab. She made an agreement with them that if she hid them and helped them to escape, they would assure her that she and her family would be safe when Joshua captured Jericho. And lo, when Joshua entered Jericho, Rahab and her family were saved. The spies lived up to the agreement they made, and that's just as true today as it was then. If you make an agreement of that sort for that kind of help, you live up to it. So it isn't so outlandish to keep the Bible handy on your intelligence bookshelf, leaving only to you librarians under what letter you wish to catalog it.

I could bore myself and you too with a lengthy dissertation on intelligence in the pre-Christian era, but I will not touch it because you will have a real expert on Friday do this, Dr. Rose Mary Sheldon, who looks with disdain on any event that happened after 320 A.D. Rose Mary recently received her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. The usual three or four professors were sitting up there questioning her on her thesis, which maybe they had read but certainly hadn't understood, and they kept saying to her, "You use a strange word; we don't know what it means; the word is 'tradecraft'." Now tradecraft to us in the intelligence profession is exactly what it says; how you do your trade, business or profession. But it was a little too much for that board, although they did give her her Ph.D. because her quick learning in this subject will be very apparant to you, and she is a fun, nice person, not stuffy or sticky.

She once wrote in 1985 in the Washington Post, and I'd like to quote it because I think it's very applicable and I doubt if Rose will quote it to you, "Why is the study of historical intelligence important? Because it makes intelligence professionals, historians, and the general public aware of the very ancient roots of this profession....Considering the long tradition from which it has developed and its undeniable importance, its disappearance seems unlikely. Its necessity should be self evident....We need not repeat cliches about historical lessons that can be learned about the study of the past."

But a very important thought that I want to leave with you is that we are not dealing with something that started with World War Two. This is something that goes back well into the Pre-Christian era with the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Indians, the Syrians, the Hittites, the Assyrians, and the Persians as they brought intelligence into Asia Minor. I know that in your positions you can't have a lot of these old books around, but I want to emphasize the fact that we are dealing with a very old profession indeed.

Now the British, everyone says, have been the masters of this game and I suppose in a way they have been. Therefore I would like to suggest that the first book in English I'm aware of completely dealing with an intelligence operation was written by one Matthew Smith, published in London in 1699, called Memoirs of Secret Service. It simply deals with the plot to get rid of King William, about 1695. The plot was planned by the Jacobites, who were then based in France near Versailles, with the undercover support of the King of France. Matthew Smith, if he is to be believed, penetrated the Jacobite Movement and, among all things, found out where their weapons were cached in England, who were the key participants, when the plot was going to jump off and the like, and advised the proper people and the plot was defeated. He didn't get paid, he got mad, and wrote the book. I've heard that before.

Another person who was much involved in this kind of business--I didn't bring the book, actually the intelligence part of it is only about thirty-five to forty pages--is John Macky's Memoirs of the Secret Services, 1733. Now what's interesting about John Macky is he's for real. He was operating on the European Continent for the British Crown. At some point in 1704 he was in Genoa, reporting on the British fleet's attack on Barcelona and writing to the King's Counsel in Turin. In one of the pieces of intelligence he passes on, just for the sake of showing that he is for real, he writes about the British attack on Spain. "Your news about the Fleet hath mightily revived this Piazza, a poor English seaman that was left behind at Barcelona came hither from thence yesterday, says that the poor Catallins suffer extremly for their forwardness in taking up arms on the approach of our fleet." Well, it's an interesting piece of intelligence and is the only letter I know of, certainly the only one that is out of captivity as it were, in John Macky's own hand. I suggest it's interesting largely because he really was a British agent.

The British were spending big bucks for their Intelligence Service as early as the eighteenth century, if not before. We generally date the service from the Spanish Armada in 1588 and Sir Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary

of State as its founder. For instance, I have in my hand a document signed by Sidney Lord Godolphin, High Treasurer of England, dated 6 December 1705. "Our will is that you will issue to pay or cause to be issued and paid out of any Treasure, there is or shall be in the receipt of our Exchequer, applicable to the uses of our civill Government, unto our trusty and welbeloved William Lowndes Esq. or his assigns, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds for our Secret Services." And this document as you will see is signed at the top by Queen Anne herself. In 1705 I am told, my friends, that 20,000 pounds was a considerable sum of money. I've never been able to figure out exactly what it is today, but I believe there is a new method whereby it can be done, and I'll put it to the test one of these days.

Just to continue for a minute on the fact that the British were expending big money on intelligence in the nineteenth century alone, "I, William Hamilton, one of the Under Secretaries in the Department for Foreign Affairs, do swear that the sum of One Hundred and Six Thousand Eight Hundred and Two Pounds, seven shillings and eleven pence paid to me for Foreign Secret Service has been bona fide applied to the said Purpose or Purposes." Now 100,000 pounds is a great deal of money, no matter how you convert it. Anyway the British were very much alive to this business and, I might add, they still are.

Now if I had a library, and if I wanted to have a book at hand to know something about the history of the British secret service, I would turn to one with a yellowish cover. One of the beautiful things about this game is you always have to tell a book by its cover, otherwise you have to read it. Another thing I have done when possible is to show it in paperback, because I find my students at the Defense Intelligence College or anywhere else, yourselves included, probably prefer to save some money on very expensive hardback books. And so we now have in paperback Her Majesty's Secret Service: The Making of the British Intelligence Community by Christopher Andrew. This is a good book to have in a library if you have a readership that is going to get into intelligence at all or just wants to get their feet wet historically, a little bit. Dr. Andrew is a good scholar. He is a Senior Tutor at Cambridge University. I've known him some years and this is a good book to have. However, it only starts with the Victorian Period and then comes up to the middle of World War II, because he is working on the subject of the intelligence community and feels that by the middle of World War II the British community was fairly well set. I recommend it to you.

Now I've got to skip again a considerable hundreds of years to the American Revolution. I would like to suggest four postulates to you on the subject of the American Revolution and its intelligence operations. First and foremost, in my opinion it was just a dandy intelligence war, give or take the fact that telephones didn't work and their radar was out of wack. But with the tools they had and within the context of the time period, yes, it was a first class intelligence war. The second one is the need for an understanding of the Founding Fathers in this business. The third is the role of the Continental Congress. Remember in the American Revolution we had no Executive Branch. You had the Continental Congress and they did whatever little executiving had to

be done. General Washington did the rest from horseback. And the fourth point is the importance of General Washington himself, who I consider to be the greatest American intelligence officer until at least the advent of Wild Bill Donovan at the head of the OSS in World War II.

Now why do I say these things? I think I'll be able to show you it was a dandy intelligence war, but the understanding of the Founding Fathers is something I like to emphasize a little bit because I got quite sick to death in the mid-70's listening to Senator Church and his associates citing some alleged wrong doing and saying, in those investigations of the Intelligence Community, that the Founding Fathers never would have done a thing like that. Well all it shows is that, among other things, Frank Church didn't know history.

The fact of the matter is that the Founding Fathers were probably as good a bunch of practitioners in the intelligence business as you'll ever find together in one country. Let's have an example. Samuel Adams, up in Boston, was going crazy because Governor Hutchinson, the British Governor of Massachusetts, was all over the place. Sam Adams and his friends never knew what Governor Hutchinson was going to do next. They didn't know what his instructions were from Prime Minister North in England, and they didn't know what the King wanted except they knew it meant trouble. They thought maybe they better find out. So Samuel Adams wrote to his good friend, the Deputy Postmaster General for the Colonies stationed in London, and said, "Dear Deputy Postmaster General for the Colonies, I've got to know what Governor Hutchinson is up to." And so what did the Deputy do in London? I hate even to mention. He took Governor Hutchinson's letters from the mail. He opened them. He read them. He copied them. He put them back in the envelopes, sealed them up, and put them back in the mail. And he sent the copies to Sam Adams which was his undoing, because Adams kept publishing them, and the British decided there was a leak somewhere. And so they fired the Deputy Postmaster General for the Colonies, and that man's name happened to be Benjamin Franklin. Now don't think for a minute that the Founding Fathers didn't know what to do. I don't want you all to rush out of here and say Pforzheimer is advocating opening the mails again. No. I just wanted to give you an example.

The Continental Congress was very helpful, and the Founding Fathers were members of the Congress, most of them indeed. As early as 18 September 1775, they established what was called the Secret Committee of the Congress, and that Committee, I regret to tell you, was a committee for covert action. I don't know how many members of the Congress are going to blanch every time we mention that word. We now call it special activities. When I was younger, it was called unconventional warfare, take your pick, but that's what the Secret Committee did. And it was very effective. They started out in France, which was not then overtly our ally, and they established a cover company called Hortalez and Company, headed by Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais the famous librettist who wrote the libretto for the Marriage of Figaro and the Magic Flute and a good many other plays and poems and the like. But he was a violent pro-American and he headed Hortalez and through that company came the

arms, the ammunition, and the supplies which the French were covertly furnishing the American Revolutionaries back here on this continent. After the Battle of Saratoga in October of 1777, the French overtly declared for us. And by the way, when one moves from the Secret Committee to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, which was set up two, three months later, that Committee dealt with secret agents. That Committee handled the correspondence abroad and particularly in the field of secret agents. In France there were the American plenipotentiaries. Benjamin Franklin handled the agent business over in France.

Now one of the interesting things about the Committee for Secret Correspondence is that it hired a staff chief. His name was Tom Paine, the great pamphleteer of the Revolution, who wrote Common Sense, but don't forget, Thomas Paine was a journalist. As soon as he's hired, he goes to the files and starts looking, and he finds these interesting secret things about the French assistance and leaks them to his journalist friends on the outside. The Congress did two things. First, they had a session in which they denied completely that the French had ever given them any help. How they ever told that little white lie I'll never know, but they did. The second thing they did, about the same day, was to fire Tom Paine from the committee roster. A wonderful example which should be followed very often.

In June of 1776 you have the Committee on Spies, and thereby hangs an interesting tale. One of the great patriots, supposedly, in Boston working with the Adamses, John, Sam, Paul Revere and the rest, was a medic named Doctor Benjamin Church. Dr. Church stayed with Washington when Washington retreated from Boston to the heights at Dorchester and around the outskirts of Boston. Dr. Church, who was in the inside of all these revolutionary councils, found it very difficult, being the primary agent of the British commander in Boston, General Gage, to get his messages through the American lines to General Gage in Boston and his answers back the other way. One day he had an important message, and I must, if you'll forgive me, say that he had been shackled up for some time with perhaps the most well-known whore in Boston. She was his mistress at that moment and he said to her, "Tootsie Belle, I've got to get this letter to some friends on family matters. Would you ride down to Newport and give it either to Lt. So and So or Captain So and So, and they'll know where to send it." So up Tootsie Belle went on her horse to Newport and on her way stopped in at the home of a former lover. Now this boy was about to marry one of the creme de la creme of Newport, and one of the things he didn't want spilled around his carpet was the leading whore of Boston. So he couldn't wait to get her out of the house. She told him why she was there and he said "I know those people. I'll get that letter to them for you myself." She said thanks a bunch, went back to Dr. Church outside of Boston, and her former lover threw the letter in the desk drawer. This was about July of 1775. And there it sat for a good many weeks until Dr. Church, not having had an answer, said to Tootsie Belle, "What ever happened to that letter of mine?" and she said, "Oh, gosh I gave that to a friend who knew the addressee and promised to deliver it the very next day." Well he said, "Send him a letter and see what happened." In any event, she did, and this friend opened his desk drawer and of course he had left this letter unopened. He

turned to a pro-American friend of his and said, "What do you think I ought to do with this?" And his friend said, "Well the first thing you ought to do is open it." So he opened the letter, and of course it was in code. So his friend said, "Well, I think you ought to go on your horse to see General Washington and give it to him in case there's any problem with the letter." So up to General Washington outside of Boston went this fellow. And he said, "General, I don't know anything about this letter but, since it's in code, we thought it ought to come back to you to examine it." So General Washington thanked him, the man went back to Newport, and I think it was old General Putnam, with white hair flying, who was sent out to bring in Tootsie Belle. Washington said, "Tootsie Belle, who gave you this letter?" And she said, in effect, "Well, General, it really is none of your damn business." And Washington said, "Well, I agree with that, but you see that big oak tree out there? The one with the rope? Now if you don't want that tree and that rope and your neck connected with one hitch, you might tell me who gave you that letter." She said, "Oh, I got it from Dr. Church." Doctor Church was sent for and he said, "Oh General, you're not worried about that letter for God's sake. That's on family business and, as you well know, there are a lot of marauders in this area, and therefore you just don't want family business flapped out for sale. So a lot of us use a code when we write." And General Washington said, "Thank you very much." He then sent for a Colonel Porter and a Reverend Samuel West, both of whom were amateur cryptologists. And he said, "I want you two gentlemen separately to take this letter and decode it and see what it says." And that's what they did. Colonel Porter, however, being the one with an eye for political influence, called in his good friend Elbridge Gerry, later Vice President of the United States, and said, "Look at this letter from Doctor Church." And Gerry quickly copied it out in his own hand and sent it to a friend of his in the Continental Congress. Fortunately Washington found out about it in time and was so angry he ordered the letter re-called and so it was returned un-delivered back to Elbridge Gerry, and here it is in Gerry's hand. I also have a contemporary copy of Samuel West's decryption but I didn't bring it along.

Now they have Dr. Benjamin Church and they throw him in the cooler, and then they said what are we going to try him on? They discovered they didn't have a law that covered the possibility of an American traitor. Some guy coming into the lines, a Britisher, yes they could hang him. And so that is why the Continental Congress established the Committee on Spies in June of 1776 which wrote our first espionage law, a law which was quoted as late as the Nazi saboteur case in the Supreme Court in 1942.

There is a pamphlet, Intelligence in the War of Independence, which for a quick read is actually the best thing you can get on the subject. It's full of pictures and explains these committees and what was done with covert action, espionage, and the like. There's a lot crammed into this little pamphlet. This was turned out by CIA at the behest of the White House for the Bicentennial. If you write the CIA Public Affairs Office, I think they still have copies of it. It's really well worth having on your shelf if you need a quickie about intelligence in the American Revolution, which I said was a dandy intelligence war.

Now George Washington was a great figure. There was no element of intelligence he didn't cope with. There isn't a good book on intelligence in the American Revolution I regret to tell you. One was done in 1959, reads a little like a telephone book and wasn't even re-printed in paperback for the BiCentennial. But General Washington was superb, just great. He was a marvelous propagandist, and he would plant the same rumor in Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston. The British would pick it up as they were supposed to in all three places and then say since we picked it up in all these places it must be true. General Washington was very keen on espionage. He followed his agents very carefully and saw that they were paid and, if caught, sometimes by Americans within the American lines, he had means of getting them out without breaking their cover. He followed their reports very carefully, and he made very careful estimates of situations. He was a bear on security.

Intelligence in the Revolution was in the hands of line officers as an additional duty. One of those men was Colonel Elias Dayton, Washington's intelligence chief in New Jersey. Remember all operations against New York came out of New Jersey, since New York and Staten Island were in British hands, as we will see in a moment. And here, for instance, is an intelligence requirements letter written from east of Morristown, New Jersey, on the 26th of July, 1777. The first paragraph of this letter talks about the movement of Lord Stirling's Division. Lord Stirling is an American division commander. He is the pretender to the Stirling estates in Scotland and liked to be called His Lordship, and so would I if I could pretend to it. But he was a damn good division commander. And in this order of battle requirements letter, the officer writes to Colonel Elias Dayton, later Brigadier, "The reason of my being thus particular in describing Lord Stirling's Route is," and Lord Stirling was moving from roughly Peekskill, New York to roughly New Brunswick, New Jersey with his division, "Because I wish you to take every possible pains in your power, by sending trusty persons to Staten Island in whom you can confide, to obtain Intelligence of the Enemy's situation & numbers, -- what kind of Troops they are, and what Guards they have -- their strength & where posted. -- My view in this, is, that his Lordship, when he arrives, may make an Attempt upon the Enemy there with his Division, if it should appear from a full consideration of all circumstances and the information you obtain, that it can be done with a strong prospect of Success. You will also make some enquiry. How many Boats may be certainly used to transport the Troops in case the Enterprize should appear advisable. You will, after having assured yourself upon these several matters, send a good & faithful officer to meet Lord Stirling with a distinct and accurate Account of every thing as well as about the Boats, as well respecting the numbers & strength of the Enemy -- their situation, & -- that he may have a General view of the whole, and, possessing all the circumstances, may know how to regulate his conduct in the Affair."

"The necessity of procuring good Intelligence is apparant & need not be further urged. All that remains for me to add is that you keep the whole matter as secret as possible. For upon Secrecy, Success depends in most Enterprizes of the kind, and for want of it, they are generally defeated,

however well planned & promising a favourable issue. I am Sir yr most Obed  
Servant G. Washington."

For many of us that paragraph on the necessity of procuring good intelligence is the finest statement on our profession that any of us have ever seen let alone written. Washington was a great intelligence officer, please take my word for it. He had a marvelous ring in New York, the so-called Culper Ring, headed by Robert Townsend, as Culper Jr., and Abraham Woodhull as Culper Sr. They produced invaluable intelligence from New York that would have to go across to Long Island, and then on horseback up Long Island to roughly Oyster Bay. Caleb Brewster's whaleboats would take it across Long Island Sound to Connecticut, where Ben Tallmadge, Yale 1773, classmate of Nathan Hale, or one of his dragoons would pick up the message and Major Tallmadge handled it for General Washington. That was the Culper Ring, attached to which was an agent with one of my most favorite agent names, Hercules Mulligan.

I'd like to mention, just in passing, (I didn't use to do this, but for obvious reasons I do it now), a little ring that was operating for Washington on Staten Island that was headed by Joshua Mersereau, a prosperous merchant on Staten Island. In the Washington account books you'll find a note dated 1780 about Mr. Mersereau of Woodbridge, New Jersey, to open and carry on a correspondance with persons within the enemy's lines by the way of Staten Island. Joshua Mersereau did very well as a merchant on Staten Island but, after the British took over there, he began to get a little uncomfortable and he decided he had to leave. So he moved himself over to the New Jersey mainland where he joined his brother, John Mersereau, also an agent of General Washington. And he left behind in Staten Island his son, John the Younger, who continued to operate out of Staten Island sending messages over to his father or his uncle on the mainland as it were, and occasionally even couriering them himself at great risk. One such sub-agent, a man named A. Addison, we don't know if that's his true name or not, has a poignant note in a letter to Mersereau here: "Before I bid you farewell, I must beg it as a particular favour that you will be careful of my Letters, as you value the Safety of your Friend."

But why do I bring out the obscure case of the Mersereaus? Because Joshua Mersereau, brother John Mersereau, the Elder, and Joshua's son John are the only similar triad I know before John Walker, brother Arthur, and John's son Michael in the recent spy case. The Mersereaus fortunately were on our side, which is why I drag out this little letter occasionally.

I would mention, having mentioned Matthew Smith's Memoirs of Secret Service, that I consider the primary book on intelligence collecting in America to be a pamphlet called Proceedings of a Board of General Officers held by order of His Excellency, Gen Washington, ... Respecting Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British Army, Philadelphia, 1780. Now you must all recall from childhood the defection of Benedict Arnold at West Point. Major Andre was the case officer for Benedict Arnold. He was the officer worried with this defector-in-place. I say worried because, believe me, Benedict Arnold is a psychiatrist's dream. There is a copy of a little self-portrait of Andre, who

was a good amateur artist, done the night before he was hanged and given to one of his guards not knowing that man was a Yale graduate, and this is now in the Yale Art Gallery. I've had it out on exhibit a couple of times, but they won't let it out anymore. In any event, Major Andre was the case officer. He went up river to talk to his defector-in-place who was a pain anywhere you want to name it. How much money am I going to get when I come over? What's my rank going to be in the British Army? What title and peerage are they going to give me for coming over? What are my duties going to be? On and on and on and occasionally a little nibble of intelligence. Well, as you know Major Andre went up river on the sloop Vulture and came back overland and was picked up with these plans and figures of West Point in the bottom of his boot. They're a thrilling set of documents to hold in your hand and they're in the New York State Library at Albany I regret to say. Andre was a great fellow. I don't think he ever was a spy. Allan Dulles and I always argued this point. I think at first he was a case officer; at most he was a courier, but he didn't spy on anything. As you know he was hanged at high noon on the second of October, 1780. Now Washington bundled all these papers up and sent them to the Continental Congress, which rushed out this pamphlet which I call the cornerstone of collecting these books in the United States. That pamphlet was so popular that before 1780 was finished, there were other editions published in various cities in the United States alone. No library has them all. But it's a great little pamphlet, and it's fun if you're going to collect this stuff, except I must say it is by now almost priced out of the market as most of this material is. So Andre was a wonderful figure, and the defection of General Arnold, who was a defector-in-place, is quite a different story.

The Civil War comes to mind, and I'm sure there are Civil War buffs in this room. I must tell you that I think it was a very poor intelligence war indeed. I will also tell you that there are some twenty-four memoirs written by or ghosted for agents for the North or the South. They run the gamut of excellence from A to B. They are mostly just awful. Seventeen men, seven women (two transvestites), have been involved in writing these books. They are absolutely frightful, and if you read Joseph Kerbey's The Boy Spy and say oh, yummy, I'll give you Further Adventures of the Boy Spy, and if you're still game, I can give you Adventures of the Boy Spy in Dixie. And the worst of them all is Allan Pinkerton's Spy of the Rebellion. He may have been a good detective, but an intelligence officer he wasn't. As a matter of fact he was a very good Provost Marshal, the Provost Marshal in Washington. If you think Washington is leaky today, you should have seen it leak in the Civil War. But I must say that Allan Pinkerton did a great deal to bottle up and close down those leaks. When he left as Provost Marshal they started again.

So I suggest to you that the Civil War is not my favorite war as far as intelligence is concerned. One of the better agents, however, was a Confederate woman in Washington named Rose O'Neal Greenhow, Rebel Rose. She was a great socialite, particularly in the days of President Buchanan. She stayed on in Washington when the secession started and had very excellent sources, being the mistress of the Massachusetts Senator who was Chairman of

the Senate Military Affairs Committee. A very good source, pillow talk a mile a minute. Well, Pinkerton rolled her up, put her in jail, and there she hovered until, as normally happened with these cases in the Civil War, she was released after a year or two and sent back home to Richmond. Well, back in Richmond she got hold of her good friend Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and said, what do I do next, boss? She had already succeeded, I might say, in bringing the necessary intelligence to General Beauregard that allowed him to win the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run. And so she went back to Richmond, and Jefferson Davis said well, the British are on our side, why don't you go over there as an agent of influence and just keep them happy? So Mrs. Greenhow ran the blockade out of North Carolina to the Islands and then across to England, and there she kept them happy. When she was in Bermuda waiting to transship to London, she wrote Jefferson Davis a letter with some intelligence from there, and here it is. After a year or two, during the course of which she wrote her memoirs called, My Imprisonment and the First Year of Abolition Rule in Washington, published in London in 1863, she came back to the United States and, while running the blockade into North Carolina, she was in a small boat and it foundered and she was drowned. Fortunately she had a waterproof reticule around her neck which contained the presentation copy to her daughter of her book, regrettably now in the Library of Congress where they don't seem to want to let it out to me very often.

But she was a good agent and it was not a bad book. But of the twenty-three or twenty-four memoirs, depending on how you count them, most of them are garbage. So I wouldn't suggest you have a lot of them on your shelves given the cost and the space. One of the things I would say about the Civil War, or if you prefer the War Between the States, concerns a bill introduced in secret session of the House of Representatives of the Confederacy in November 1864, "To provide for the establishment of a Bureau for Special and Secret Service." This is the first piece of intelligence legislation that I know of in print in America. Obviously it was introduced too late in 1864 to get passed. It was re-introduced in 1865, passed, but by then it was too late to do anything; the war was too far gone.

And so we come to World War I, and there isn't much there either. The intelligence books are poor, the few memoirs sort of iffy, and America was not an important intelligence power. What we had we got from the British and the French. Two books should be mentioned. One of them I think is on the list of Ultra books. It is not an Ultra book but a cryptologic book leading up to Ultra. This is the late Patrick Beesly's book Room 40. Patrick Beesly turns out uniformly good writing. His book on Ultra, Very Special Intelligence, is one of the best books of its kind. Room 40 was the British cryptologic office in the Admiralty in World War I. In Room 40 was de-crypted the famous Zimmermann telegram which was very crucial in bringing America into the First World War.

Room 40 is an interesting book, because Patrick Beesly found there was only one person alive, when he started writing, who had ever been in Room 40. All the others were gone. There were some very bad books written in the 1920's about Room 40, most somewhat inaccurate. But an important thing as a

historian that Beesly does in his book is, when he comes to a certain point, he says, "As far as we can determine, this is what we think happened but we cannot be sure." Now it takes a real historian to say that, and the late Patrick Beesly is willing to say it, and does. But when he cuts loose with facts that are absolutely solid, he says so, and he knows them. It is a very important book on intelligence in World War I because this cryptologic venture was so very important. In particular, I urge you to read his chapters on the Zimmermann Telegram and the sinking of the Lusitania.

Another book that came out after World War I is by Colonel Walther Nicolai, head of the German Secret Service in World War I. Now why is this book important? It's not really all that good a book but, as the war clouds gathered in 1938-1940, and it looked like there was going to be trouble with Germany, the G2s in the Pentagon, a very small group of some eighty officers, didn't know very much about German intelligence, except for a few attache reports and maybe a State Department document or two. And then some bright little boy found Colonel Nicolai's book which had been translated into English and published in England in 1924. Well, you couldn't get very many copies; it was a very small edition when it was published. So what did G2 do? They hired Professor Gilbert Highet to translate the German book all over again. And I can tell you my friends that in G2 before the war, if you didn't have either a mimeographed or photostat copy of Highet's translation of this book, you were nobody in intelligence. It was a status symbol the likes of which the Bronze Star pales into insignificance. Everybody had a copy. What was Gilbert Highet's claim to fame? He was the husband of Helen MacInnes.

But now on to my little Dutch girl who likes to come and hear me talk as much as I do, whose name is Margaretha Geertruida Zelle McLeod. She was a little Dutch girl married to a Dutch officer named McLeod. In the early part of the twentieth century she, after her marriage, accompanied the Major on the routine obligatory army tour in the Dutch East Indies.

She got to like the Balinese dancers very much. She got to dislike Major McLeod even more intensely. After she came back with him to Holland she decided that was that and she left him and they eventually divorced. She became a dancer and went on the stage in Paris and elsewhere in Europe and she became a very good dancer, that I can assure you. Now occasionally some of you today might say well, it looks a little like Minsky's Burlesque because normally she started with x number of veils on and the veils slowly disappeared. I can assure you she always kept that brassiere on. It was considered ethereal, like the gods of the Far East, and she took her name from the Far East, Eye of the Dawn, Mata Hari. Now her fame as a dancer she's welcome to it. She earned it and believe me she was good at it. But as a spy, I suspect we don't really know that she was really dreadful. She was willing at one point to spy for almost everyone because, at some point in 1916, everybody was on to her. In 1916, early 1917, she applied for a visa to go back into France. And this is her last visa application, signed, as we say professionally, in true name and pseudonym, M. G. Zelle McLeod, Mata Hari. After she got into France on that trip, the French rolled her up and on the 15th of October 1917, seventy years ago last Thursday, they took her out and

shot her as a German spy. There has been more bunk written about this woman than you could ever put on a library shelf. Let me suggest to you that it is trash. Let me suggest that it will be some time before we know the whole story, for, I am told, the German files were bombed out in World War II, and the best French intelligence files are still under seal. I have to mention her, otherwise everyone goes home crying. But for the ladies who are offended by my little girl au naturelle, that's what she looked like in Berlin in 1907, fully clad.

Now, before we come to the flood of World War II books, let me mention one of the most important little documents in this literature of intelligence-- published in 1955, written by Sherman Kent, called The Need for an Intelligence Literature. For those of you who have it in your classified library, this became Volume 1, Number 1 of CIA's Studies In Intelligence. I am told that it's been de-classified and you can have it if you write in. Kent wrote a think piece and points out that a discipline or a highly skilled profession needs a literature. This literature should recognize methodologies, vocabulary, body of doctrine, etc., which was lacking more or less in 1955. He felt there should be literary analysis of our many-sided coin that should help to develop the institutional minds and memories so people would not go running around re-inventing the wheel every week. He cited chemistry and medicine and economics, to which I add law, as professions. Where would we be in those professions if there were nothing to read or study, if there were no textbooks or monographs, no specialized journals. Without it, blood letting would still be considered a valuable panacea and exposure to night swamp air the specific cure for syphilis. Also you have the problem that security, on the one hand, and the advance of knowledge, on the other, must be in competition with each other. But if you do it carefully enough and long enough you can probably win out over security, subject to sanitization here and there, and produce something worth having to avoid re-inventing the wheel. We in the Association of Former Intelligence Officers have a major educational project under way, and one of the things we do is issue monographs. The last one, which came out at our convention a week and a half ago, is called Warning Intelligence by Cynthia Grabo. Now why do I mention Cynthia's pamphlet at the moment? In warning intelligence, indications and warning, she is probably as good an officer in the field as we have had since World War II. Her two volume classified study of the problem has taken two years to distill down to this pamphlet size and get it cleared through CIA and the Department of Defense for which she worked. But we did it, and it's a very useful little pamphlet to have by a truly great expert.

Now, when you come to these great books on World War II, I would suggest to you that the literature on the second greatest secret of the war on the part of the British is the secret of the double-cross system. The XX Committee was headed by Sir John Masterman, the distinguished Oxford scholar. He wrote this book The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945, which was the official report of the 20 Committee which Sir John headed throughout World War II. This book is an intelligence classic. It is not only an intelligence book, it is a book on counterintelligence, a real classic. The only other

intelligence classic I should have mentioned earlier is Sherman Kent's Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy published in 1949.

The most important thing to remember about the double-cross system is that no German agent dispatched to the United Kingdom after 1 September 1939 survived or worked except under British control. They were either doubled back against the Germans or they were in jail or dead. Imagine that feat! Now you'll read stories as early as 1942 in the Saturday Evening Post by some writer not in the know who points out that right after World War I, a German was left up near Scapa Flow, the great British naval base in the north end of Scotland, and stayed as an innkeeper all through those years until he was activated in 1939 to help guide Gunther Prien's submarine into Scapa Flow to blow up the British battleship Royal Oak. Forget it; the German submarine sank the Royal Oak, but no German "sleeper" agent was involved. No agent of Germany operated in England during the War. Now let me simply suggest to you if you're looking for misinformation, there is a book called The Druid, by Leonard Mosley. The dust jacket says, "The Nazi Spy Who Doubled-Crossed The Double-Cross System." Forget it. I don't have the time to go into the things that are wrong with this book. The British publisher in writing has admitted its shortcomings to the London Times.

Now there are some books resulting from the double-cross system, besides Sir John Masterman's, and the Masterman book is an official British report lightly sanitized for publication. The Naval Intelligence member of the Double-Cross Committee, Even Montagu, is the author of the Man Who Never Was, a wonderful story and quite true. This is a marvelous book, because it shows you the intricacies of documentation in deception operations.

On the British side, there is one title that I commend almost above all others, British Intelligence in the Second World War. This is truly a classic. These four volumes are perhaps the most important books on intelligence ever written.

One book that should be in your libraries is Scott Breckinridge's The CIA and the U.S. Intelligence System, which came out last year. It is the best teaching tool for intelligence now available. And it's interesting that, whereas in the beginning of the 1980's there were twenty-five people teaching intelligence in colleges and universities around the country, there are virtually a hundred of them doing it now. Let me also mention Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography by George Constantinides. No library should be without it even at \$60 a shot. It is the best commercially available bibliography in the business, with five hundred odd titles. As a backup let me suggest to you the Scholar's Guide to Intelligence Literature, which is a checklist of some 5,000 titles in the Russell J. Bowen collection, now on deposit at the Georgetown University Library. While unannotated, the Guide is sufficiently divided by intelligence subjects, countries, and time periods to be very helpful. Thirdly, there is the Bibliography on Soviet Intelligence and Security Services by Ray Rucca and Jack Dziak. Let me also mention Jack Dziak's new book, Chekisty, the first book which runs the total

history of the KGB. Turning to the CIA, I would suggest not only Scott Breckinridge but also John Ranelagh's book, The Agency. Another interesting book well worth considering is Cloak and Gown by Professor Robert Winks. This is the story of some Yale men in OSS and later CIA, but it isn't that parochial. He takes these people and projects them into intelligence. Finally I do want to mention a major book, Donovan and the CIA by Tom Troy. This book was officially done in the Agency and he had access to all of the documents to write the story of the development of the concept of centralized intelligence in America from 1939 through the National Security Act of 1947.

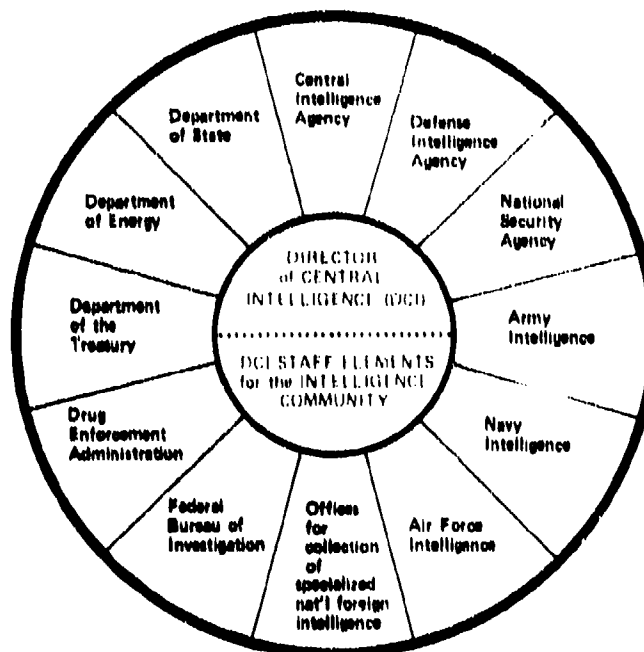
## A Brief History of Military Intelligence

A Speech delivered before  
the Military Librarians' Workshop  
October 1987  
by

Deane J. Allen  
Defense Intelligence Agency Historian

I'm glad to see each of you this morning. I feel that we have a common bond in that we are all bibliophiles of one degree or another, certainly all caretakers and pervaders of what Thomas Carlyle called the "essence of man,"-- that is, good books! He also called books, "the spirit and reason of man."

In my comments, I intend to provide you with a very brief history of the origins of United States military intelligence, the evolution of Defense intelligence, and the genesis of DIA. The European countries have had organized intelligence much longer than us. In fact, we borrowed many of the ideas on establishing and conducting intelligence operations from the British. Actually, military intelligence can be traced to the Biblical spies that Joshua sent to collect information on Caanan. Throughout history--from ancient until recent times--intelligence has been important to the success of military operations.



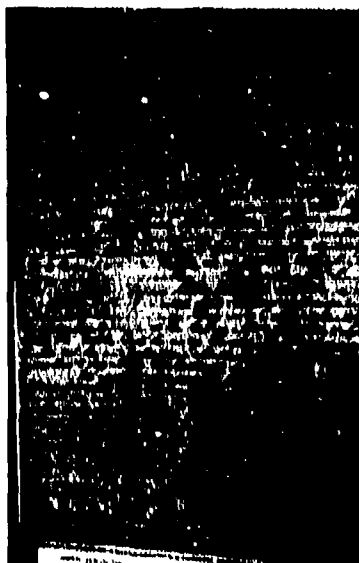
The United States Intelligence Community

In the past, intelligence generally has been associated with the military. In this century, however, it is not uncommon for civilian intelligence organizations to exist such as this country's Central Intelligence Agency. In effect CIA provides balance to the military elements; moreover, it plays a key leadership role in a community of military and civilian intelligence organizations.

However, this morning I will defer to the expertise of the venerable Dr. Pforzheimer to provide you with the details concerning the CIA and will limit my comments only to military intelligence. Nor will I be relating tales of intrigue and derring-do; the bibliography I have provided does not list any Ian Flemming or John LeCarre.

George Washington was perhaps our Nation's greatest intelligence leader. During the Revolutionary War, he established an organization and elements within that organization which continue to exist today. These were the beginnings of military intelligence in this country. However, this period--a wartime period--was followed by almost a hundred years when there was no organized military intelligence. Yet, during the Revolution we had a very active and very effective intelligence system.

In a letter to one of Washington's key intelligence people, he told one of his men that ". . . unconditionally there was a need for intelligence. . . ." Sometimes today, pundits--particularly in the press and Congress--debate whether intelligence is really needed in an open society. But, there was no doubt in Washington's mind on this point. The Continental Congress listened and agreed with him in 1777, and provided the means for him to establish a very good intelligence organization.



Letter from George Washington concerning his expectations for intelligence operations. (Courtesy of the Walter Pforzheimer Collection)

The rudiments of this organization began in 1775 with the Committee of Correspondence which was comprised of many of the notable forebears of our Constitution, our Government, and our Country. Like most Government organizations, the Committee soon grew, adding a Secret Committee and a Committee on Spies. Their missions encompassed a number of areas, all of which are recognizable in the various missions of intelligence organizations today. They were involved in political action, covert action, foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, deceptive operations, special wartime operations, and propaganda. Secrecy and the security of the individuals performing intelligence operations in the war for independence were key ingredients upon which hinged the success of military operations and the conduct of the war.

They used cover and disguises; they had secret writing. Today, of course, ours is an electronic environment, but in those days much depended upon invisible inks and clever ciphers. Our forefathers were involved in intercepting communications. The National Security Agency now exists for that purpose. Developments in technology are central to the effectiveness of intelligence. During the Revolution this was no less true. For example, an underwater device called the "Turtle" that could plant bombs on the bottom of ships was planned. Moreover, analytical and estimating capabilities were rather sophisticated for those times. In fact, I am of the opinion that the outstanding efficiency of the intelligence organization of that period was vital in winning the war against the British.

There are many heroes in intelligence important to the cause of the Revolution--most of whom's names the average American will not recognize. While Ham Solomon, Dr. Joseph Warren, James Livingston, James Boden, Joseph Reed, Benjamin Talmidge, and Elias Dayton are unfamiliar, names such as Nathan Hale, John Andre, and Paul Revere are commonplace. It is significant that there is an extensive list of unknowns involved in the business of intelligence than knowns which underscores the success of Washington's warning on maintaining secrecy.

The Colonials also chose good people for their intelligence organization, a critical factor in all intelligence operations. Washington instructed his generals to "leave no stone unturned or do not stick to expense in gathering intelligence, and those employed for intelligence purposes be those upon whose firmness and fidelity we may safely rely." By the end of the Revolutionary War clearly the thoroughness, expenditures of resources, and the high quality of individuals paid in terms of battles that turned in the American's favor that may have otherwise been lost. It is noteworthy that many decades would pass before this Nation once again had so many outstanding people operating so successfully in the employ of an intelligence organization.

During the Civil War there was much activity concerning spying but very little about developing an effective intelligence organization. The only significant organization emerging from this period was Alan Pinkerton's group, the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which worked for Lincoln on several important spy operations. But a formal organization or system such as today's did not

exist. The military and spy operations had technology at their disposal and it greatly assisted war efforts, however. The telegraph used in wartime proved a great asset particularly for intelligence purposes. It was during the Civil War that aerial reconnaissance was first used in this country. Professor Thaddeus Lowe lofted balloons to view the order of battle of enemy troops. Since there were no provisions for getting the information back down to the people on the ground, each time they needed to make a report the balloon had to be pulled down for this purpose. Nonetheless it spawned a great idea in intelligence, one which today is central to the business.



Professor Thaddeus Lowe pioneered  
aerial observation from balloons during the Civil War



The sketch of the Virginia shoreline depicts Confederate camps and batteries in front of General Joseph Hooker's Division in Charles County, Maryland. The area depicted is of Quantico—now a U.S. Marine Corps Base—and Dismal Swamp on 8 December 1861.

The Navy had the first military intelligence organization which was established in 1882 as the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). ONI sent the first military attaches to capitols throughout the world. Often called observers, the War Department emphasized collecting information on wars in other parts of the world. These attaches actually were the core of military intelligence until the turn of the twentieth century. Army Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, organized in 1885 and once again their organization primarily depended upon the collection activities of military attaches.



Major General Francis V. Greene, USA, was detailed as a "Military Attache" to observe the Russo-Turkish War, and was the first to recommend that the Army organize an attache system. He served as the US attache in Russia in 1877.



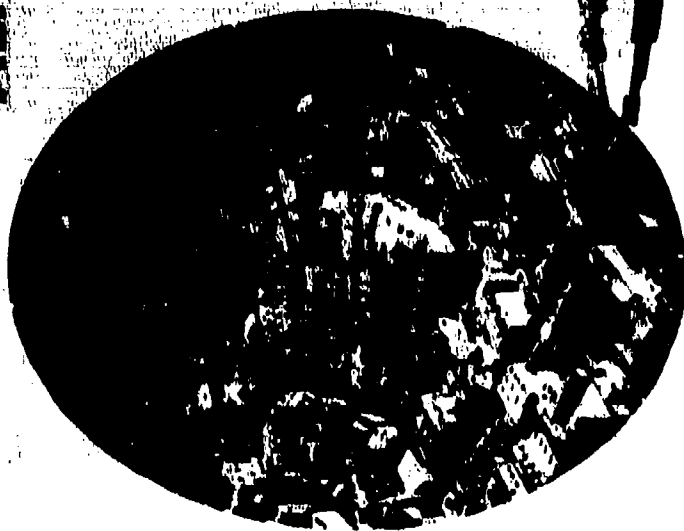
Rear Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, USN, was the first permanent naval attache from the first official Service attache organization. He served in Great Britain beginning in 1882.



Colonel Charles Young, USA, was the first black American attache and the highest ranking officer of his race prior to World War I. He distinguished himself as an intelligence officer and later as an educator.

Military planners and strategists did not place much reliance on intelligence during World War I. Much of the information gathered provided some tactical advantages but rarely supported overall wartime objectives. The aircraft was still an unproven innovation in warfare, although its value for reconnaissance was recognized. Photography with cameras held over the sides of an open cockpit fuselage was utilized but not with any largescale impact. Much of the early reconnaissance efforts remained experimental, particularly with balloons. However, by 1907 photos were being made of Washington, D.C. which were then "stripped" together to make the first mosaic photographs of large areas. Obviously this proved a great discovery and has remained a serious occupation of intelligence ever since. During World War I the interest in cryptography grew until the efforts of Herbert Yardley and the Black Chamber were suspended by Secretary of State Stimson who thought it was ungentlemanly "to read other people's mail."

# AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND INTELLIGENCE PHOTOGRAPHY



**BOSTON  
13 OCT 1860**

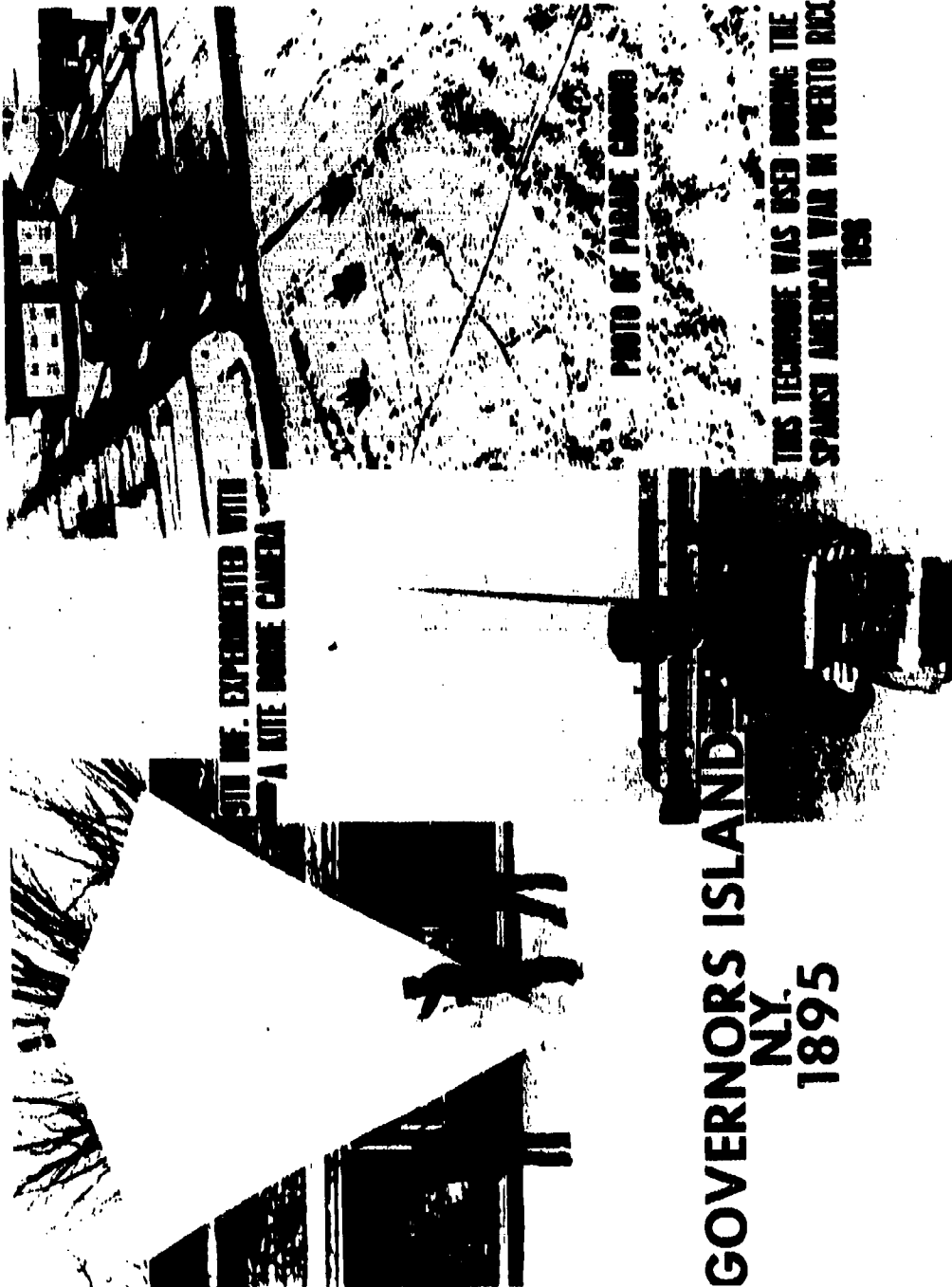
**FIRST AERIAL PHOTO IN U.S.  
FROM BALLOON AT 1200 FT.**

**SAN DIEGO FIRST U.S. PHOTO FROM JAN 1911  
AN AIRPLANE**



**FROM CONFESS HYDROPLANE**

First aerial photography—at first from a balloon over Boston in 1860  
and later over San Diego harbor from an airplane.



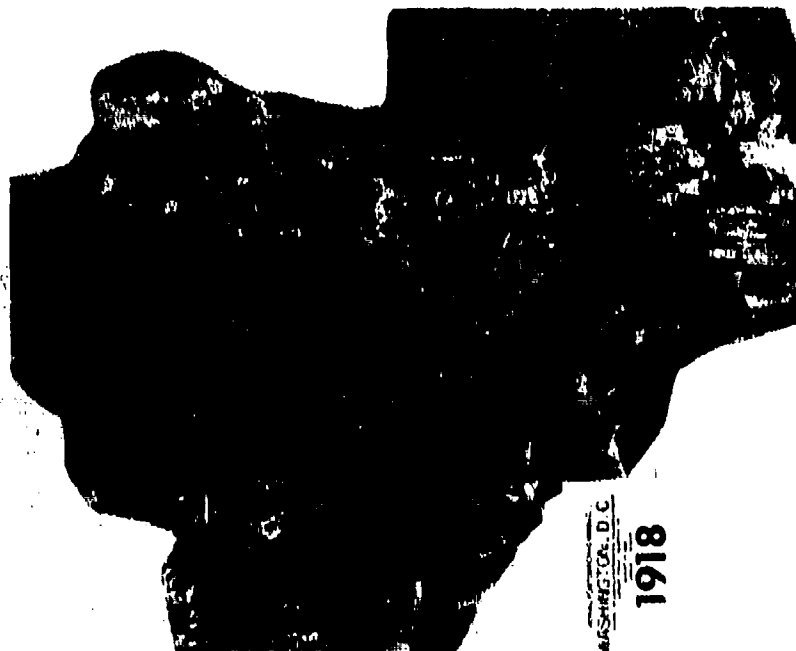
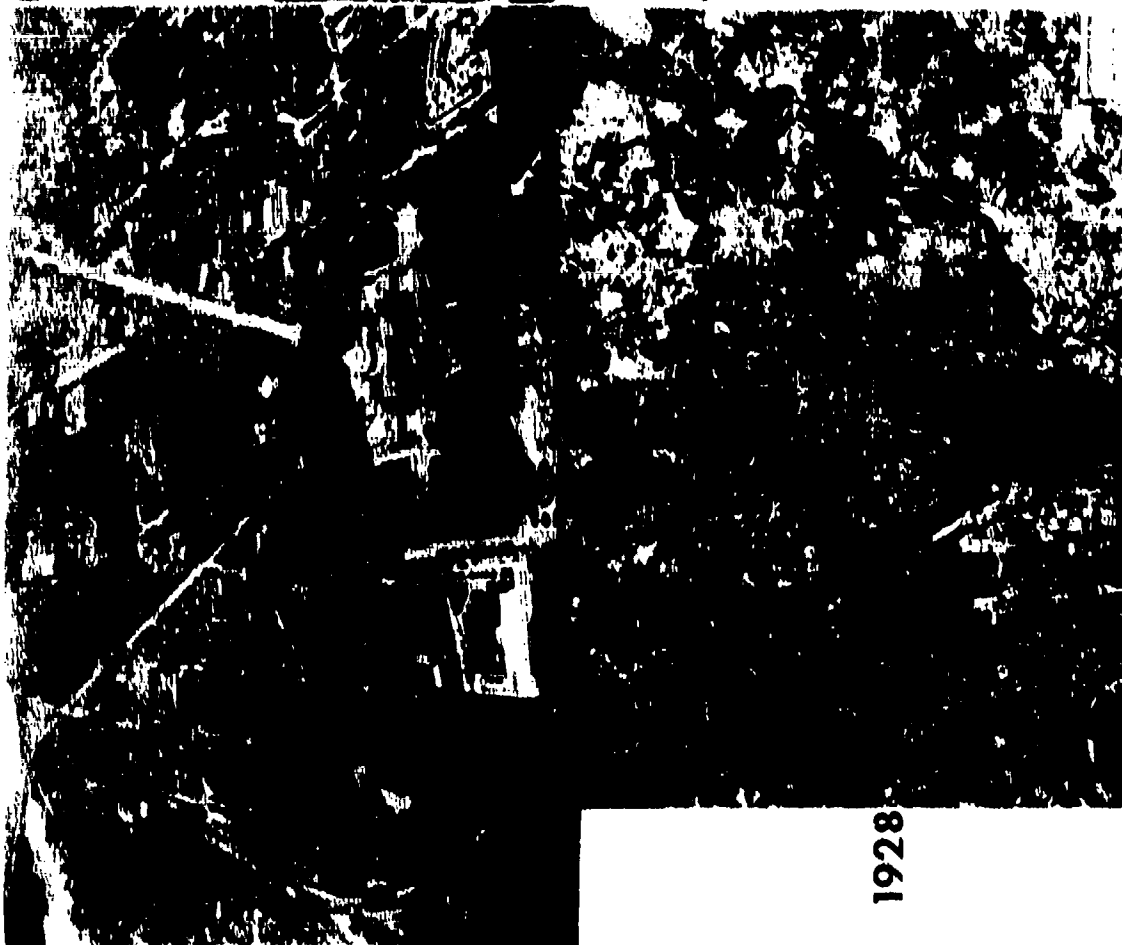
# GOVERNORS ISLAND N.Y. 1895

Experimentation with kites at Governors Island, New York, and various kinds of balloons at Fort Myers, Virginia, continued through the Spanish American War, World War I, and the period between World Wars I and II.

**1908 FORT MYER VA.**  
**BALLONS WERE ACHELY USED**



FROM A BALCONY 1907



WASHINGTON, D.C.

1918

1928

WASHINGTON D.C.

As in all other peacetime periods in our history, emphasis on intelligence declined significantly following the war. Until World War II the buildup of intelligence during wartime and the dissolving of intelligence elements during peacetime was a major thesis of intelligence history in this country. It was recognized as the domain of the military and therefore, unimportant when there was no war to fight. Consequently with each war the United States has had to reestablish its intelligence functions, networks, and procedures.



After Section 8 of the Military Intelligence Division (MI-8) was disbanded in 1929, the Signal Corps assumed control of Army cryptanalysis and formed the Signal Intelligence Service (SIS). Famed cryptologist William F. Friedman (shown in center background) and his small SIS staff accomplished wonders in the years before Pearl Harbor, including breaking the Japanese PURPLE machine cipher.



Aerial photography between World Wars I and II.

Any significant intelligence activity between the wars occurred in technology developments, especially aerial reconnaissance. Cameras became more sophisticated, mapping techniques improved, communications leaped forward with the application of the radio, and the value of the aircraft for intelligence purposes was recognized.

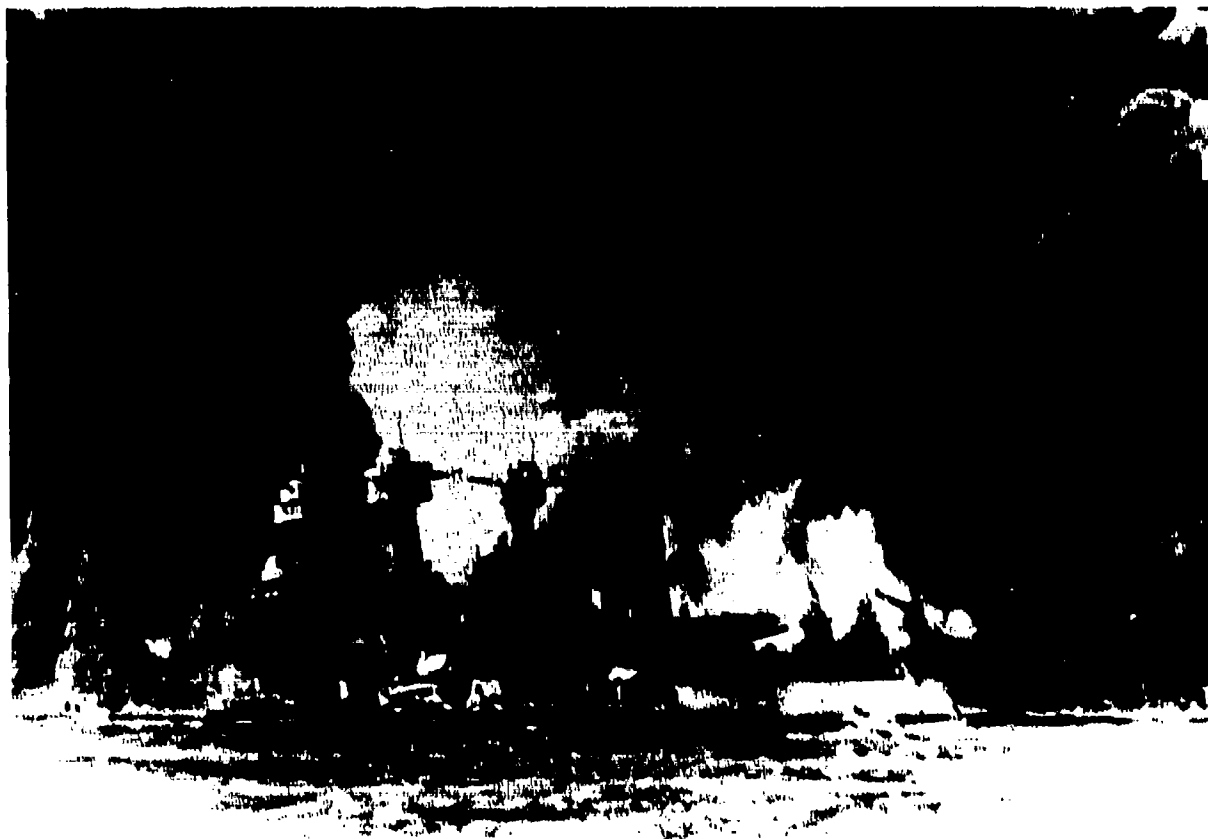


"Mosaics" made from several photos "stripped" together provided views of large areas and improved mapping accuracy.



Field intelligence units developed maps from photos made during aerial reconnaissance missions.

Pearl Harbor brought major change to the intelligence discipline in this country. The need for permanent organizations was obvious, and improving the way in which intelligence was conducted, a necessity. World War II ushered in a new era in American intelligence.



The distinction between "tactical" and "strategic" intelligence emerged from World War II. Instead of intelligence supporting a small battlefield and being utilized by only the field commander, intelligence began to look at the big picture. Planners, strategists, politicians, and commanders in centralized headquarters required information in order to run the war. Aerial photography was needed to plan and assess bombing operations throughout Europe. An elaborate spy system in all theaters was required to gather and channel information. The development of technology for indications and warning purposes became critical as well as new means of communication and securing that communication.

Thus, the concept of American intelligence expanded--not to exclude tactical intelligence needs, but including it as one aspect of the broader number of users of intelligence information. Intelligence became vital to national security. Former President Herbert Hoover later termed it as our Nation's "first line of defense."

Of course, the organizations of intelligence grew in terms of operations and personnel during wartime. One of the principal problems, however, was that military intelligence lacked good people, an essential element about which George Washington warned his officers. It seemed that the dregs of the military ended up in intelligence because no one knew what to do with them. In fact, by the end of World War II, General Dwight Eisenhower was saying that the "stepchild position of the G2 in our General Staff was intelligence." The Army's failure to emphasize the intelligence function was characteristic of the overall system, and Eisenhower called it "a shocking deficiency that impeded all constructive planning." So, the need to fight a war brought major changes to intelligence in concept and in some areas of practice. Yet it continued, like in the area of personnel, to lack in many ways.

Now I would like to distinguish this from the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) which did many special operations and was highly effective in gathering our wartime intelligence. The CIA claims the OSS as one of its predecessor organizations. With the advent of the National Security Act of 1947, the CIA was established and many of the OSS people went into this organization as civilians.

Military intelligence experienced the opposite effect. Many people that had been in intelligence drifted away into other occupations where they could get promotions and more promising careers. Thus, the military intelligence organizations that existed after World War II were limited, disorganized, and lacked the expertise of those with wartime experience.

Competition among the military services also plagued military intelligence at this time. Each had a budget to defend and get approved by Congress, as well as special interests they wished to promote. Therefore, each Service did their own analysis and estimating, each established their own organization, and very little was ever coordinated between Services. This resulted in duplication, poor and conflicting estimates, and wasted resources.

On the other hand, there were several positive aspects concerning military intelligence during and after World War II. For instance, the attache system performed admirably. The novel Winds of War by Herman Houk draws from the real life exploits of Truman Smith who was the Army attache in Berlin in 1941. The bibliography I provided includes a book about Smith in which he described the development of air intelligence in World War II. Along with Charles Lindbergh, he went throughout the German Luftwaffe organization gathering information on the large quantity of battle-ready aircraft being built by Hitler. In one report, Smith described for President Franklin Roosevelt the designs Hitler had for Europe. As often is the case, Smith's and Lindbergh's information went unheeded and throughout the war both became embroiled in controversy over their motives for making these reports. Smith was later indicated for his tremendous accomplishment as an intelligence officer.

General "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell became a great wartime leader in the China-Burma theater after having served as an attache in these regions prior to the war. Another attache who achieved considerable success as an intelligence officer and later United Nations Ambassador was General Vernon Walters.



GEN. John J. Pershing  
ARMA JAPAN  
1906



GEN. Maxwell B. Taylor  
A/ARMA CHINA  
1937



FAMM. William F. Halsey  
ALUSNA SWEDEN, DENMARK,  
NORWAY  
1922-1924

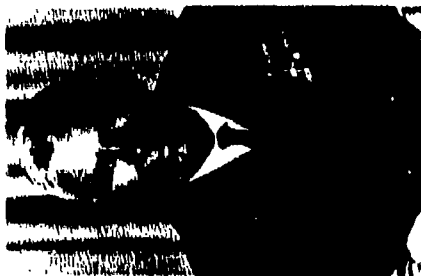


Gen. Carl Spaatz  
A/ARMA UK  
1940

★ FORMER ATTACHES ★



ADM. Harry D. Felt  
ALUSNA USSR  
1913-1945



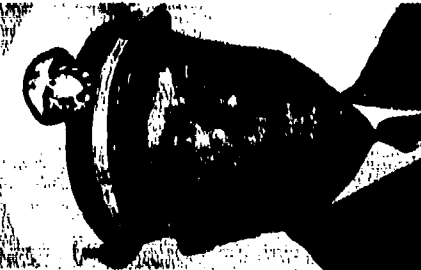
ADM. Noel A. M. Gayler  
ALUSNA UK  
1960-1962



Gen. Thomas B. White  
ARMA USSR, ITALY,  
BRAZIL  
1934-1942



Gen. Thomas S. Power  
AIRA UK  
1946



ADM. David W. Bagley  
ALUSNA NETH.  
1919-1921



GEN. William A. Kershner  
ARMA TUNISIA  
1961-1963



LTC Samuel V. Wilson  
DATT/ARMA USSR  
1971-1973



LTC Vernon A. Walters  
ARMA 5 TOURS  
1946-1972

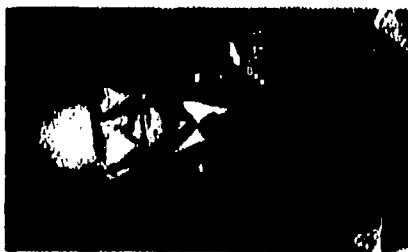


VADM Bobby Inman  
A/ALUSNA SWEDEN  
1965-1968

## ★ FORMER ATTACHES ★



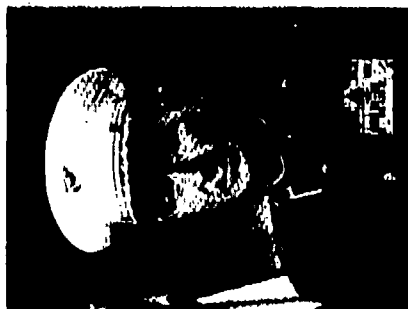
ADM. Sumner Shapiro  
A/ALUSNA USSR  
1963-1965



Lt. Gen. Brent Schwartz  
A/AIRA YUGOSLAVIA  
1959-1961



ADM. Worth Bagley  
A/ALUSNA VIETNAM  
1951-1953



Lt. Gen. Joseph C. Fogel  
A/ALUSNA SPAIN  
1953-1957



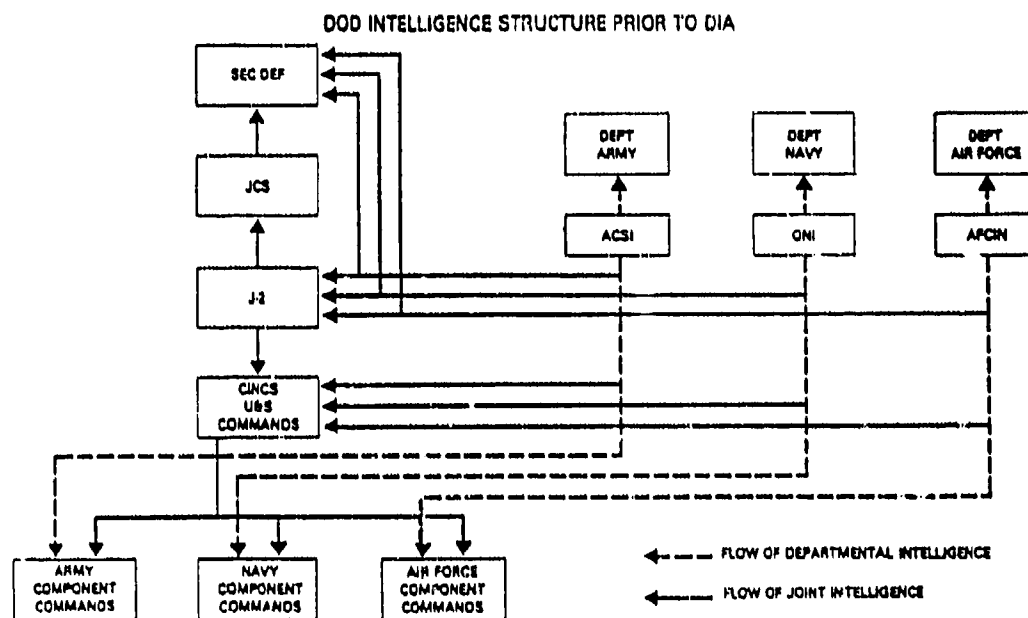
Gen. Felix M. Rogers  
A/AIRA SPAIN  
1953-1957

All of these former attaches became leading officers in their respective Services.

Defense intelligence began with the National Security Act in 1947 which created the Department of Defense (DoD), the Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and the CIA. The Military Services each continued to have their own intelligence organization as did the JCS. The rivalry and confusion within these military organizations regarding intelligence caused concern within DoD that everything might be centralized under CIA. However, past lessons prevailed and the need for maintaining military intelligence organizations during peacetime precluded centralizing all intelligence under CIA.

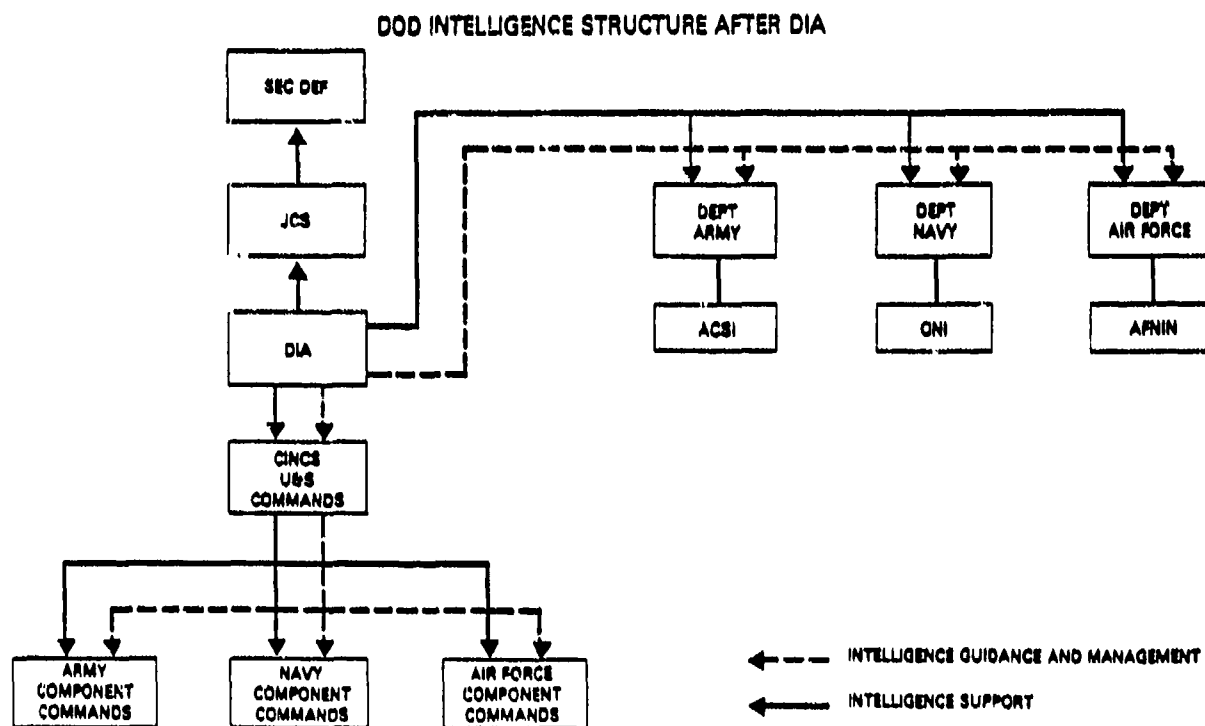
The JCS had a small intelligence staff which on a limited basis orchestrated some of the administrative matters of Service intelligence. Later this organization was included in DIA. The National Security Agency was established in 1952 for the signals intelligence mission. In 1953, an office at the Secretary of Defense level was established to act as a focal point for military intelligence matters but it did not actually accomplish this goal. The Services opposed such controls and were able to continue unchecked their duplicative and self-serving ways.

However, the process of centralizing intelligence activities begun after World War II overtook Service interests in the 1950's. The drawdown from Korea, tight defense budgets, the need for reliable intelligence, and shifting national security priorities forced centralization in the "first line of defense." DoD sought to build weapon systems including intelligence technologies that carried high-cost price tags. Centralization of intelligence and the possibility of spreading the cost of these new technologies across several Service budgets was obvious.



The reporting channels for Defense intelligence prior to the establishment of DIA.

The situation prior to establishing DIA was one of disunity within the community of Defense intelligence organizations. The Secretary of Defense received intelligence from several sources. The Hoover Commission of 1955 noted the confusion caused by the lack of an organized intelligence system within DoD. This led to the 1958 DoD Reorganization Act which was designed to streamline the chain of command in the military and, in the area of intelligence, clarify responsibility. The Act only partially did this as it pertained to intelligence, but it was one step closer to centralizing all military intelligence operations.



The reporting channels for Defense intelligence following the establishment of DIA.

In 1960 President Eisenhower established a commission to take the provisions of the Act and develop a plan for the growth of military intelligence. This was the Joint Study Group led by Lyman Kirkpatrick, who had been the Inspector General for CIA. His Joint Study Group produced a number of recommendations including several for organizing military intelligence more effectively. Clearly, the need for balance between the civilian and military intelligence organizations had to be preserved to be ready for future wars. Also, continued centralization within Defense intelligence was desirable.



DIA's emblem includes a torch which represents knowledge as well as lighting the way. It is placed against a dark background suggesting the capability to indicate what may lie ahead.

The Defense Intelligence Agency became operational on 1 October 1961. Its purpose was to unify the intelligence efforts of the DoD so that all the Services would work together. It would strengthen the DoD's capabilities for collection, production, and dissemination of intelligence. It would provide the most efficient allocation of DoD resources and improve the management of those resources. And lastly, it would eliminate any unnecessary duplication of effort.

**NEWS RELEASE**  
**PLEASE NOTE DATE**



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
Washington 25, D.C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 2, 1961

NO. 777-61  
OXford 53201

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ANNOUNCES  
NEW DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric today announced the establishment of a new military intelligence organization, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). This new Defense Agency will report through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense and will combine a number of intelligence functions heretofore carried out independently by the separate military departments. Consolidation of certain intelligence functions under the Joint Chiefs of Staff is in full consonance with the concepts embodied in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, and particularly the provisions of the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958.

Mr. Gilpatric emphasized that this significant change in the organization and management of Defense intelligence functions has been made with the approval of President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Mr. Gilpatric characterized the principal objectives in establishing the DIA as obtaining greater unity of effort among all components of the Department of Defense in developing military intelligence and as strengthening the overall capacity of the Department for collection, production and dissemination of Defense intelligence information.

Mr. Gilpatric also stated that Secretary of Defense McNamara and he expected that this new Defense Agency would result in more efficient allocation of critical intelligence resources, more effective management of all Department of Defense intelligence activities, and the elimination of duplicating facilities, organizations and tasks.

The establishment of the Defense Intelligence Agency was based primarily on a concept and plan developed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the request of Secretary McNamara. It represents the culmination of intensive studies on Defense intelligence activities conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other components of the DoD over the last six months.

Mr. Gilpatric said that the new Defense Intelligence Agency will follow a carefully planned, time-phased schedule of implementation, and that it would take a period of time to become fully operational. He emphasized that the implementation schedule will be carefully arranged so that there will be no disruption of vital DoD intelligence activities or capabilities during the activation period.

It is anticipated that the Director of the new agency will be a three star general or flag officer on active duty. His term of office will be for four years and his appointment will be announced shortly.

E N D

The 1 August 1961 press release announcing the establishment of DIA and the reasons for which it was created. DIA became operational 1 October 1961.

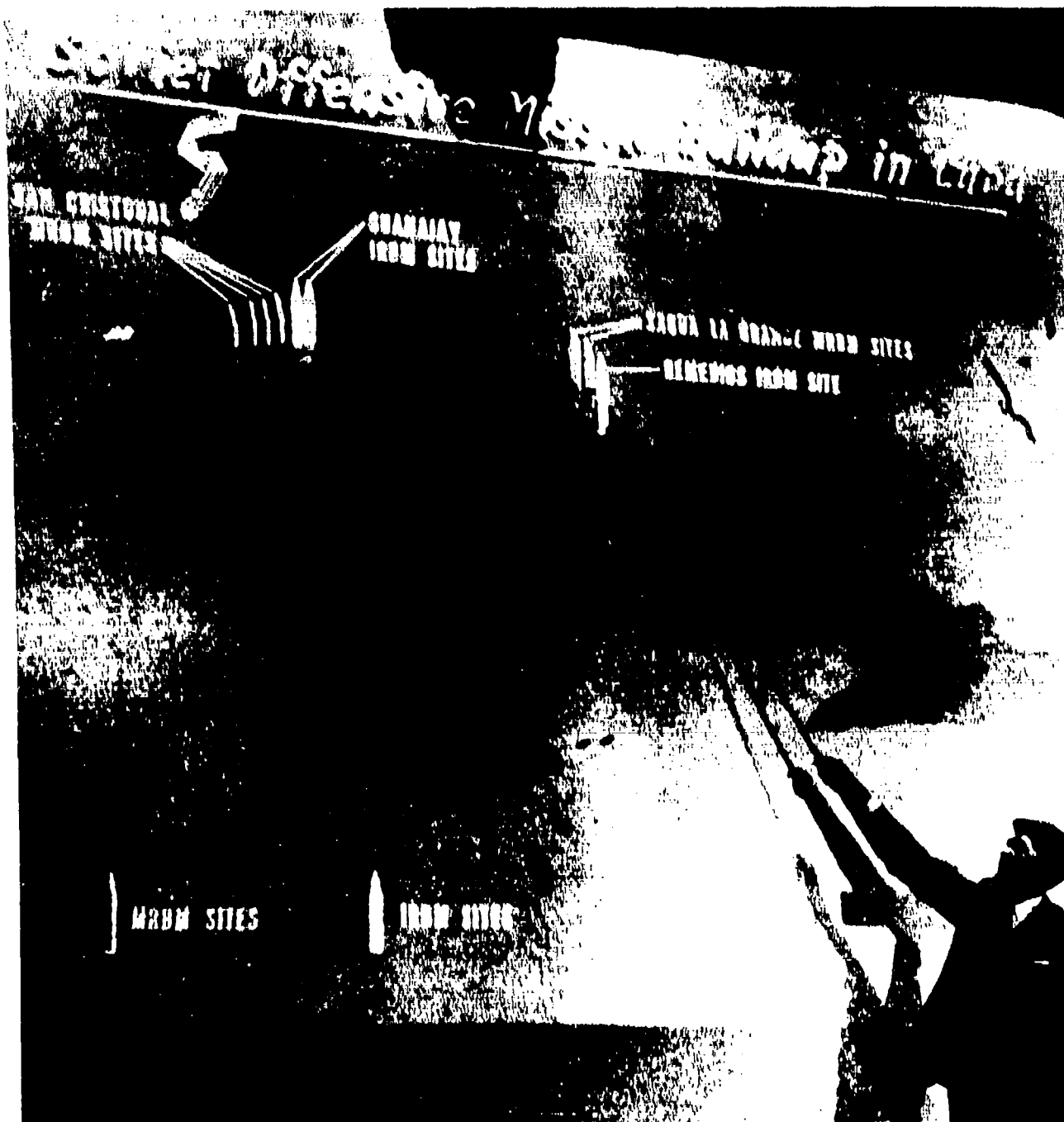
The announcement was made in August of 1961 at the time of the first Berlin (Wall) Crisis. The Bay of Pigs had been earlier. Just prior to that occurred the U-2 shootdown with Gary Powers, and subsequent to the establishment of DIA in 1961 was the Cuban Missile Crisis. DIA's first crisis was over Cuba, and the Agency became known to the Nation after analyst John Hughes briefed the Nation on television concerning the Soviet threat. So DIA was born during a very heated period.



While DIA was getting established, Berlin headlined the news.



Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll, the first and longest serving (1961-1969) of the eight Directors of DIA. The leadership of DIA supposedly is rotated between the Army, Air Force, and the Navy. Of the eight, however, only one has been Navy.



Mr. John Hughes briefed the Nation on TV the threat posed by the Soviet missiles in Cuba in October 1962.

The 1960s proved difficult years for the Agency and the Nation. DIA sought to establish its role as the central military intelligence leader during this period, but continued to face opposition from the military Services. Of course during the '60s, Vietnam became a major national issue which placed considerable pressure upon the fledgling Agency to produce accurate, timely intelligence products. Thus, characteristic of these years was the focus on organizing the Defense Intelligence Community under one manager as well as meeting the intelligence needs of decision makers from the tactical commander in the field to the highest levels of government. DIA did not handle this very well.



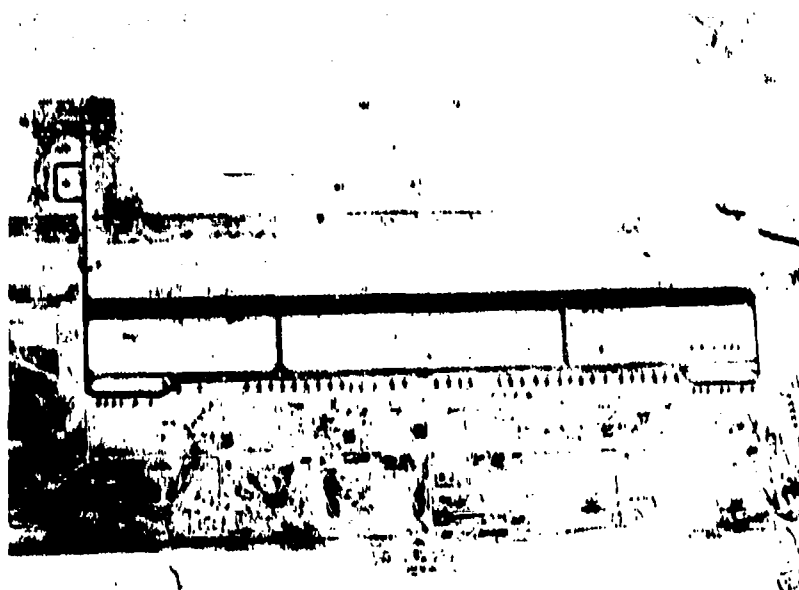
Soviet Nuclear Test Site in Central USSR: A desert-like environment is used for testing Soviet nuclear weapons. Revetments and other objects seen positioned around this ground zero reflect test points for instrumentation and other structures.



Soviet Submarine Base: Numerous WHISKEY- and FOXTROT- class submarines which can attack surface ships are shown moored here at a Northern Fleet submarine base. Submarine tenders are also evident.



Tyurtam Launch Facility: First major test site for Soviet long range missile and space systems. Rail-served launch platform overhangs edge of large pear-shaped pit which deflects exhaust gases. Rocket booster aperture at base of the launch pad is 15 meters in diameter (50 feet). Note rail cars, underground storage areas, and at least two security fences. Earth removed to form large pit for exhaust gases is in upper left corner.



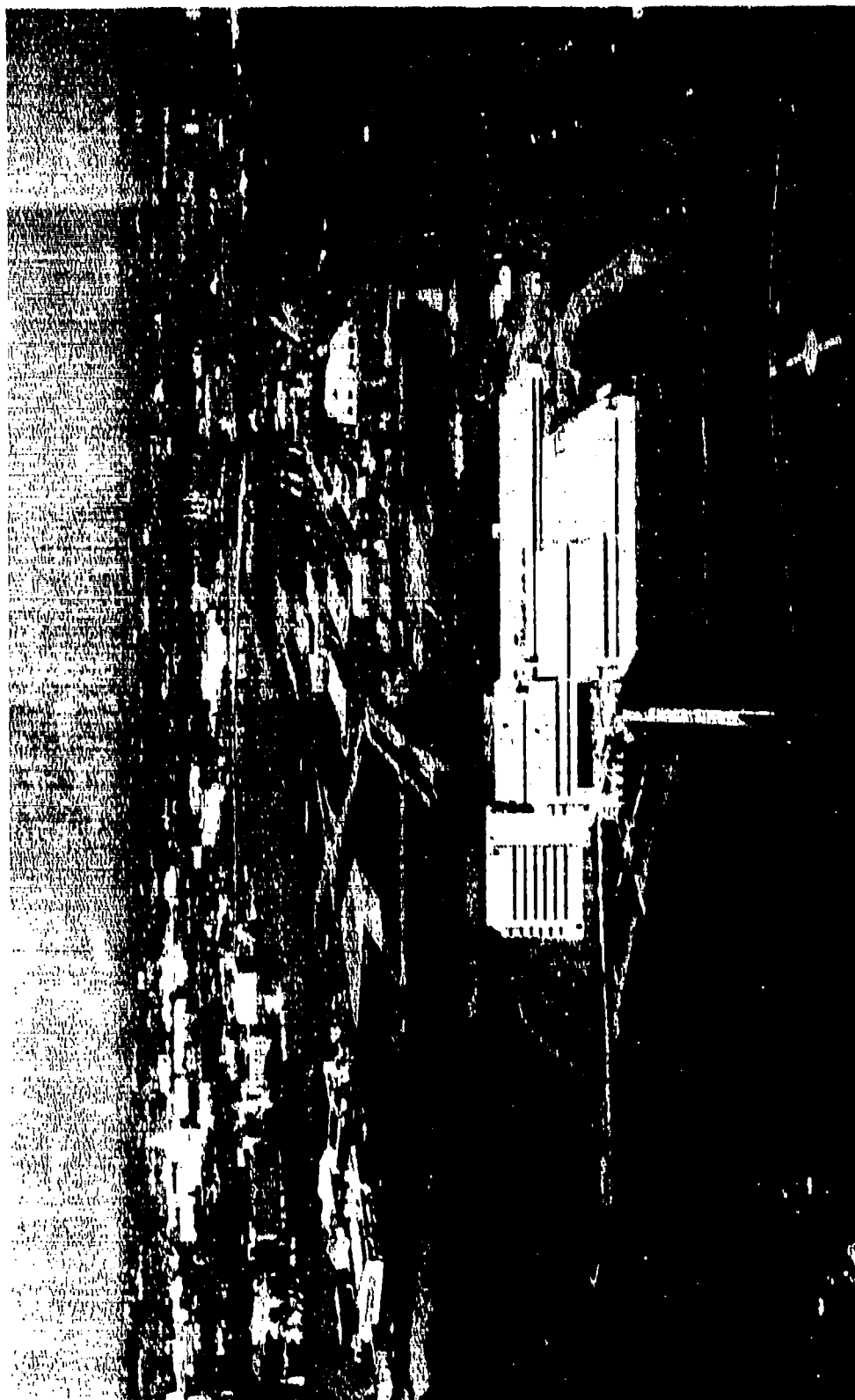
Intercontinental Bomber Base: This BISON jet bomber base includes a total of 68 aircraft observed at this location which comprises a major portion of the Soviet intercontinental bomber threat. Fuel storage areas, as well as support base, can also be seen. Aircraft evident are BISON, BEAR, BEAGLE, BULL and CAB.

In contrast, the 1970s saw much of this trend reversed. The Agency was better established. Energies were directed not to sorting out the management of Defense intelligence, but in providing a better product to national decision makers. The Agency, in spite of the public controversy surrounding all of intelligence during the mid-1970s, had reached a turning point. It was at this time that DIA became known as a credible producer of intelligence, and products were recognized throughout the Government as being valuable and useful in the decision-making process at all levels.



Soviet Military Power was first published in 1981 to provide an authoritative report on the USSR's military forces and the threat they represent to the United States and our allies and friends.

The best characterization of DIA in the 1980s is that the Agency has come of age. The Agency is focused upon the intelligence needs of both field commanders as well as the national-level decision makers--and it is meeting these needs quite well with accurate and timely intelligence. Obtaining highly qualified people is no longer the problem that it was in the past. During DIA's recent 25th Anniversary celebration, the Secretary of Defense gave the Agency the DoD Meritorious Unit Award for its involvement in several significant crises during 1985-6, a clear indication of DIA's maturity as a producer and manager of intelligence.



The primary location for DIA's analytical and estimating functions is at the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center on Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.



## Citation

*to accompany the award of the*  
**Joint Meritorious Unit Award**  
*to the*

## Defense Intelligence Agency

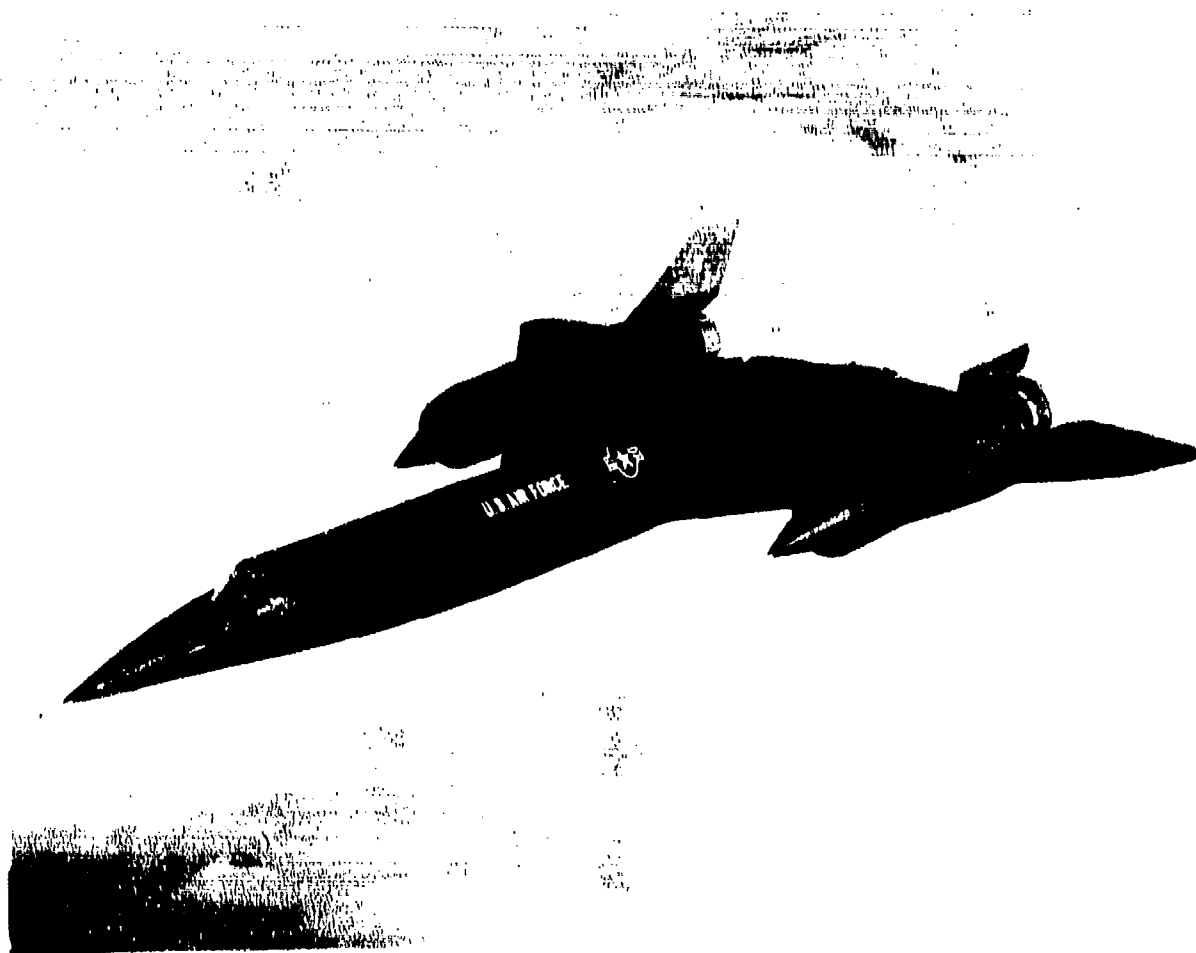
*The Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C., distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious service from 1 June 1985 to 1 June 1986. The Agency provided unparalleled intelligence support encompassing the broadest range of intelligence analysis, technical services, photographic processing, and reconnaissance imagery to meet the real-time requirements of national decision makers. Responding directly to immediate requirements, the Agency provided vital intelligence to policy makers during the tense periods of the TWA Flight 847 hijacking incident, to on-site operational units during the Achille Lauro hijacking, to the White House staff during the Philippine crisis, and to Naval and Air Force component commanders during the Libyan counterterrorist operations. Never faltering in its commitment, the Agency provided the critical information demanded by the tactical commanders without which success could not have been achieved, and national objectives would not have been realized. The distinctive accomplishments of the personnel assigned to the United States Defense Intelligence Agency reflect great credit upon themselves and the Department of Defense.*

*Given under my hand, this 31st day of October, 1986.*

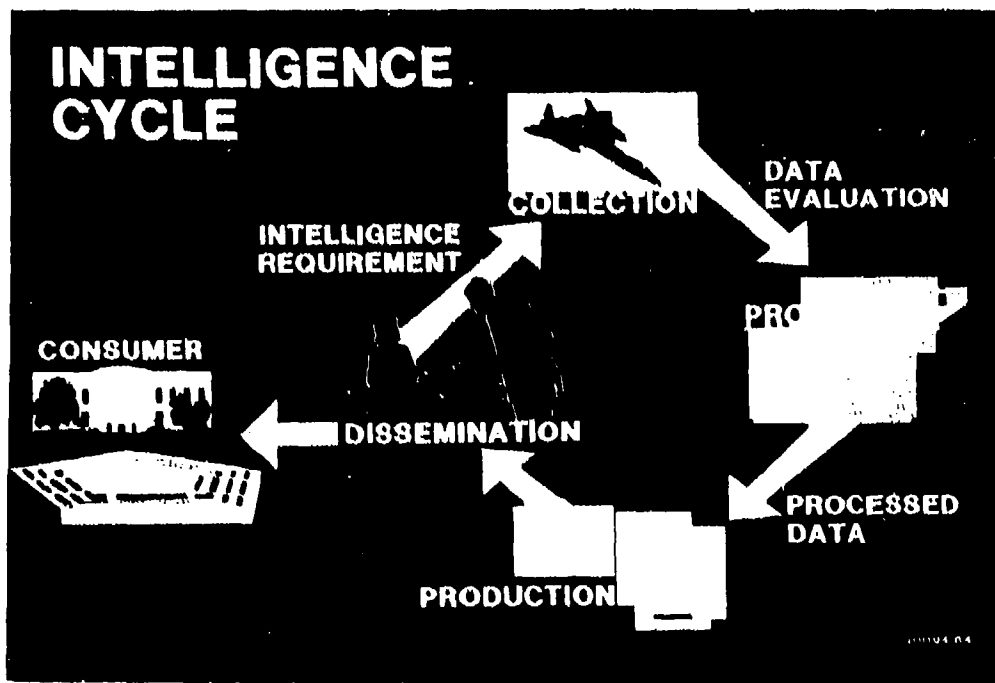
*Casper Weinberger*  
Secretary of Defense

DIA received the Joint Meritorious Unit Award for intelligence support rendered during several crisis situations. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger presented the award during DIA's 25th Anniversary celebration in October 1986.

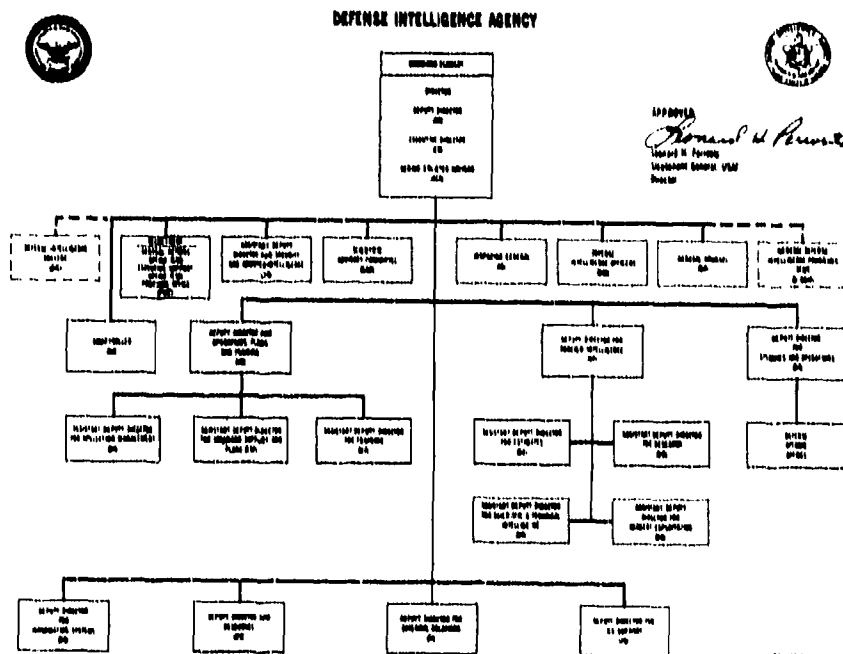
The overview of American intelligence I have provided this morning suggests several themes. They are the same themes George Washington established during the Revolutionary War as important to military intelligence. Handpick the people, and insist upon secrecy and security. Build a strong, well-disciplined organization--and as experience has shown, maintain it during periods of peace as well as war. While the functions of military intelligence have changed little since Washington's day, out of necessity the methods have kept pace with advancing technology. The thrust of Washington's words is reflected in a quote from President Ronald Reagan. "Let us never forget that good intelligence saves American lives and protects our freedom."



The SR-71 Blackbird aircraft provides sophisticated aerial reconnaissance.



The intelligence cycle which, in principle, has changed little since Washington's time.



The Defense Intelligence Agency

POPULAR CULTURE AND THE CULTURAL LITERACY CONTROVERSY:  
A SLIDE PRESENTATION

Hugo A. Keesing, Ph.D.  
Director, Institutional Planning and Academic Affairs  
Defense Intelligence College

From my perspective in the classroom, as well as from the work I do at the Defense Intelligence College, I have noted that the level of general knowledge is not always what I presume it to be. I am concerned most with the generation behind us; those young people I encounter in courses when I teach at the College or the University of Maryland. That concern has also found expression in two recent best-selling books: Allan Bloom's The Closing of the American Mind and E.D. Hirsch's Cultural Literacy.

Bloom and Hirsch both worry, and I would say rightly so, about what they consider the dismal state of general information; the knowledge and background information that many Americans simply don't possess. However, they differ greatly in their prescriptions of what should be done to improve the situation. Professor Bloom, in asking the question, "What are we to teach the person who is to be called educated?" suggests that individual should read Plato's Republic. Professor Hirsch states that "to be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world."<sup>1</sup> According to Hirsch, the information may be derived from any number of sources.

Professor Hirsch's thesis is the basis for my presentation this afternoon. What he has done is to prepare a catalog--he says it is a starting point--of some 5,000 bits of basic information he believes every literate American ought to know. Says Hirsch, "the geographical names, historical events, famous people, and patriotic lore...are the words and phrases that appear in newspapers, magazines and books without explanation."<sup>2</sup> These bits of information "establish guideposts that can be of practical use to teachers, students, (librarians like you) and all others who need to know our literate culture."<sup>3</sup>

Teaching Cultural Literacy

Having spent more than twenty years teaching at various colleges and universities, I have concluded that it is difficult to get students interested in Plato. Therefore I have looked for other ways and tools to teach. Popular culture, the mass produced, mass media oriented flow of images and artifacts has been my primary tool. Despite Professor Bloom's contention that popular culture has "room only for the intense, changing, crude and immediate,"<sup>4</sup> I have found it a very valuable and vital source for teaching general information.

In particular, I have used popular music as a teaching tool. While Professor Bloom believes that rock music "ruins the imagination of young people and makes it very difficult for them to have a passionate relationship to the art

and thought that are the substance of liberal education,"<sup>5</sup> I am successfully using the music as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself. What I believe to be a more accurate assessment of popular music states:

The popular song has become a most revealing index to American life in general. It sums up the ethics, the habits, the slang, the intimate character of every generation, and it will tell as much to future students of current civilization as any histories, biographies or newspapers of the time.<sup>6</sup>

That quote is from 1934 but still holds true in 1987. Whether we like it or not, pop music and popular culture have the potential for teaching us a great deal about ourselves.

I have 35-40 minutes to prove that thesis. What I am going to do is show you some two dozen slides of popular culture images and artifacts. You are to write down what each slide conveys. Focus on those aspects you think are important as far as cultural literacy is concerned. Each slide illustrates one or more items from Hirsch's list of 5,000. (In this paper, listed items are underlined) Let's see if you can pick them out.

#### Slide Presentation

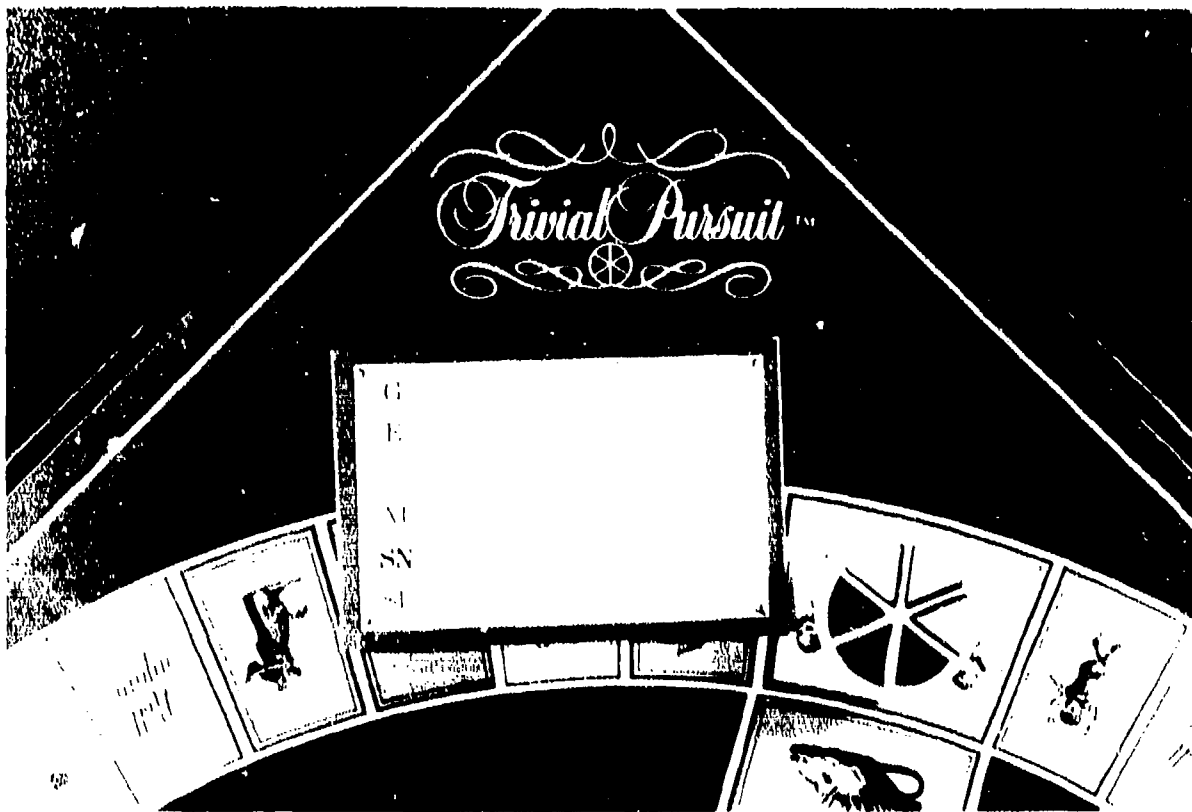
One thing I have found from studying popular culture is that packaging is important. Information, too, has to be packaged if it is going to be palatable. I will start with two examples of information packaging to show how this is true of cultural literacy as well.



### **\$64,000 QUESTION 1955-56**

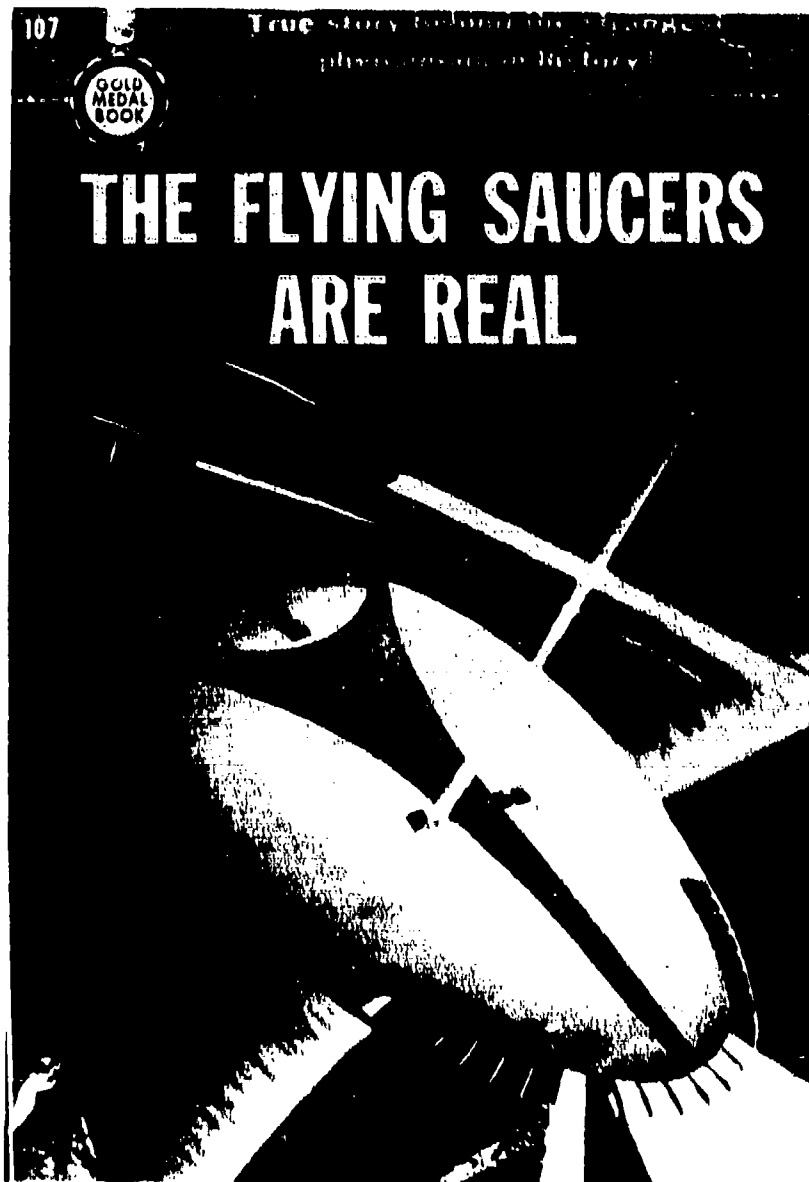
Slide 1 - TV screen with "The \$64,000 Question" superimposed.

If we go back to the 1950s, cultural knowledge was already being packaged as television quiz shows. Although these shows went beyond basic information, they provided one means by which Americans could determine their own knowledge. Current shows such as "Jeopardy" and "Wheel of Fortune" do the same.



Slide 2 - Trivial Pursuit game board.

More recently we have seen information and knowledge packaged somewhat differently. For some "Trivial Pursuit" is a game, for others it is a learning tool. I enjoy reading all six questions on a card and trying to answer them. When I turn the card over to see how many I got right I learn by filling in information gaps.



Slide 3 - Paperback book, The Flying Saucers are Real.

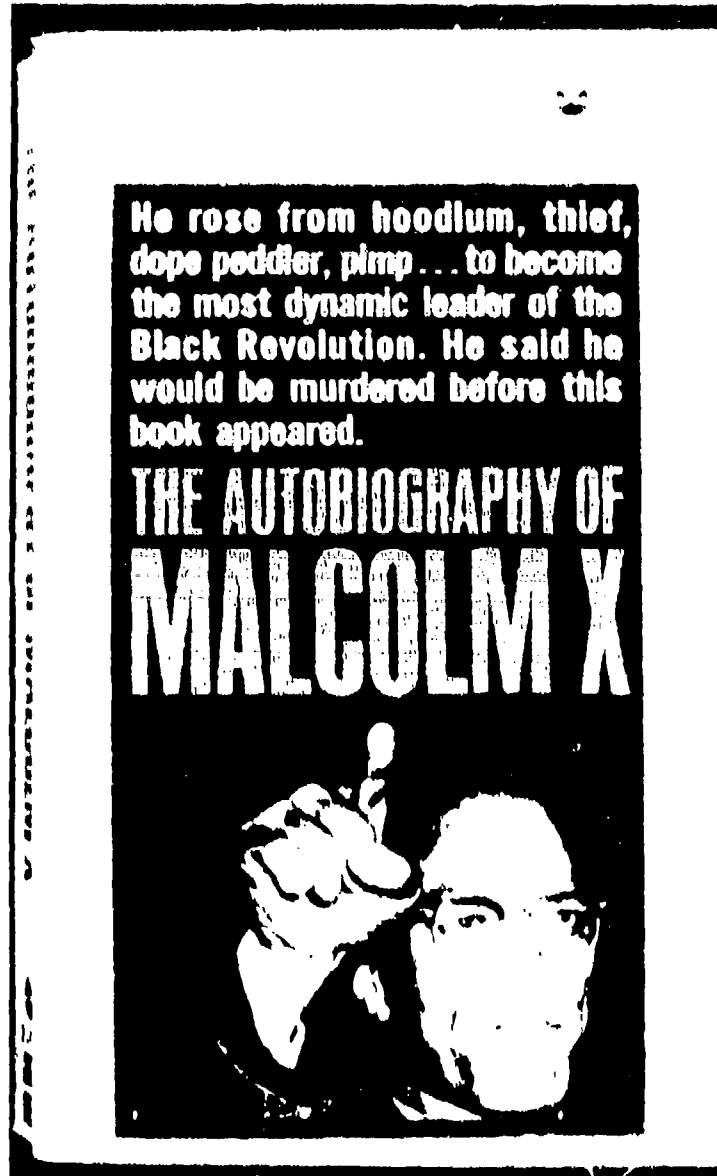
The most obvious source of cultural information is books, but not only hardback, well-known books. Pulp fiction paperbacks make their own contributions. This book is from 1947, the year UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects) were first (allegedly) sighted over the Pacific Northwest. Americans are expected, somewhere in their information base, to know something about flying saucers.



**BERKELEY:  
THE NEW  
STUDENT  
REVOLT  
BY HAL DRAPER  
INTRODUCTION BY  
MARIO SAVIO**

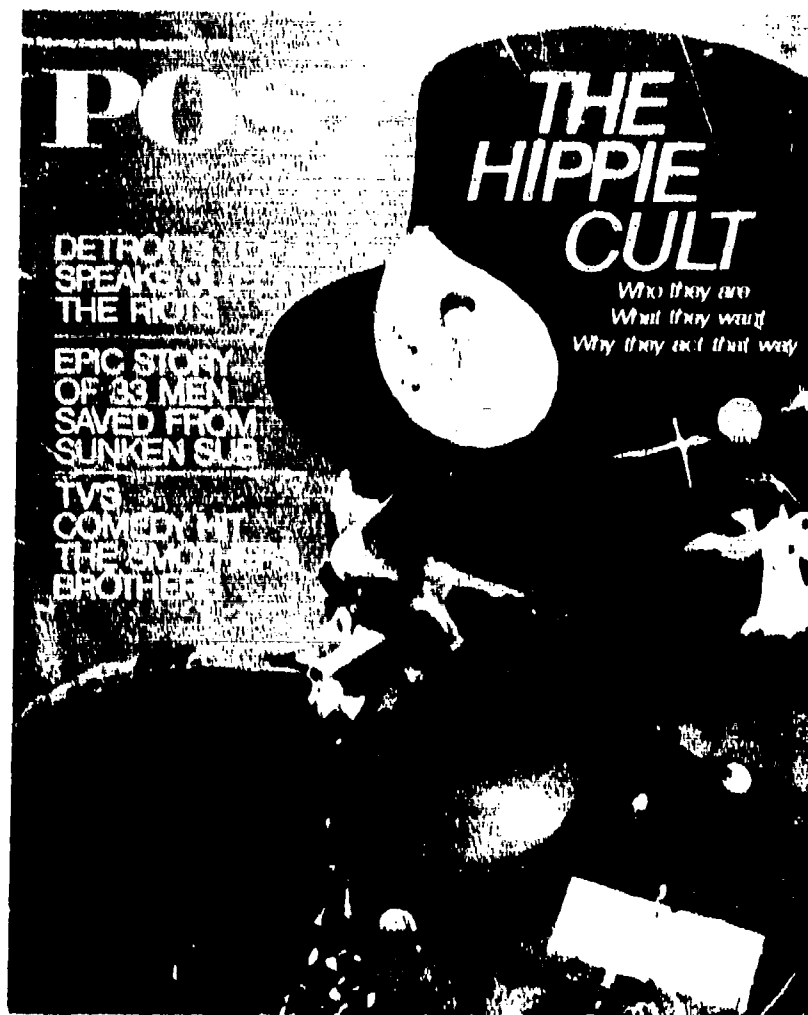
Slide 4 - Paperback book, Berkeley: The New Student Revolt.

There are at least three things on the cover of this book each literate person is expected to know. It might surprise you what Hirsch feels you should draw from this. If you hear someone discussing Berkeley within the context of student revolt, ideas such as free speech, academic freedom and protest should come to the fore. Will a group of 17-18 year olds be able to discuss those issues and their importance for the mid-1960s?



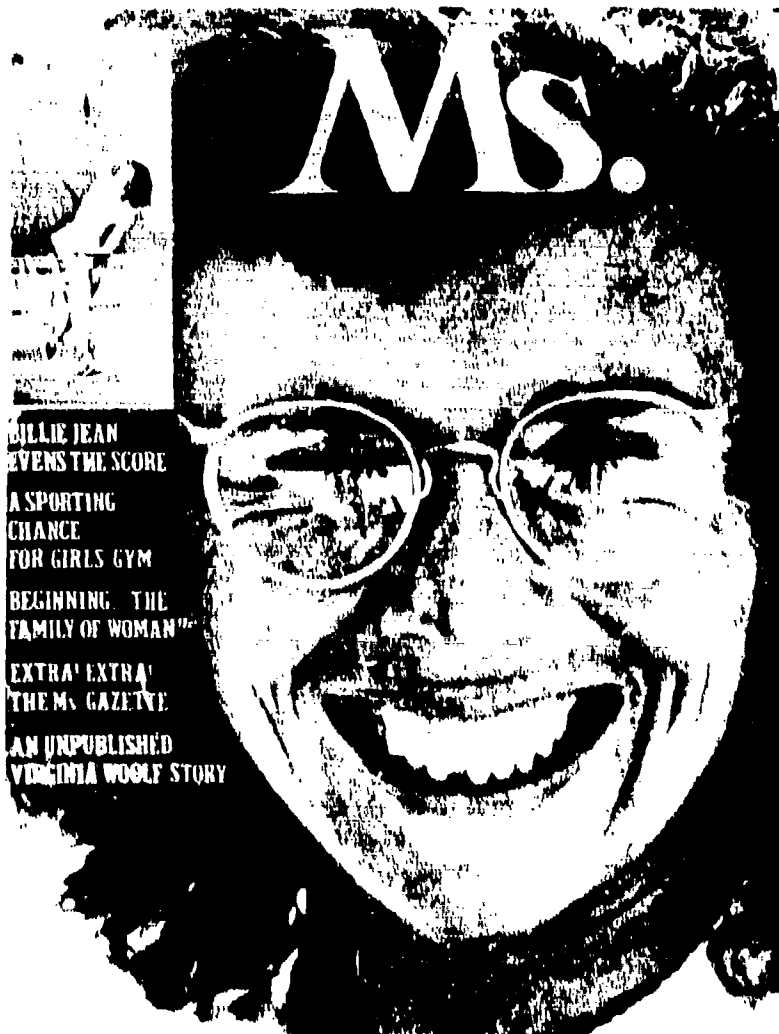
Slide 5 - Paperback book, The Autobiography of Malcolm X.

I don't believe you will find Malcolm X's autobiography on any list of great books. Yet for understanding the great changes in race relations that occurred in the late 1960s, it is an extremely important book. It conveys meaning to such items as civil rights, the Black Muslim religion, black militancy and black power.



Slide 6 - Saturday Evening Post; picture of Hippie on cover.

This magazine cover conveys many of the symbols of the Sixties. You are expected to know what the term "hippie" implies. If someone talks about hippie culture, you should be able to draw on such unspoken references as acid (LSD), the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco, free love, and Timothy Leary.



Slide 7 - Ms. magazine; Billy Jean King on cover.

Hirsch expects culturally literate Americans to be conversant with the women's liberation movement; to recognize names such as Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem. Terms such as "N.O.W." and the reason behind the word "Ms." should be part of everyone's shared information base.



# McCARTHYISM:

Slide 8 - Photo of Sen. Joe McCarthy superimposed over flag.

Recognizing the photo, you should be able to come up with McCarthyism, blacklisting, House Un-American Activities Committee, Red Scare, fellow travelers and related facets of the early 1950s cold war era. I have had students confuse Joe McCarthy and Eugene McCarthy, two politicians whose philosophies could hardly be more different. It would be interesting to ask them what they thought the era of McCarthyism stood for.



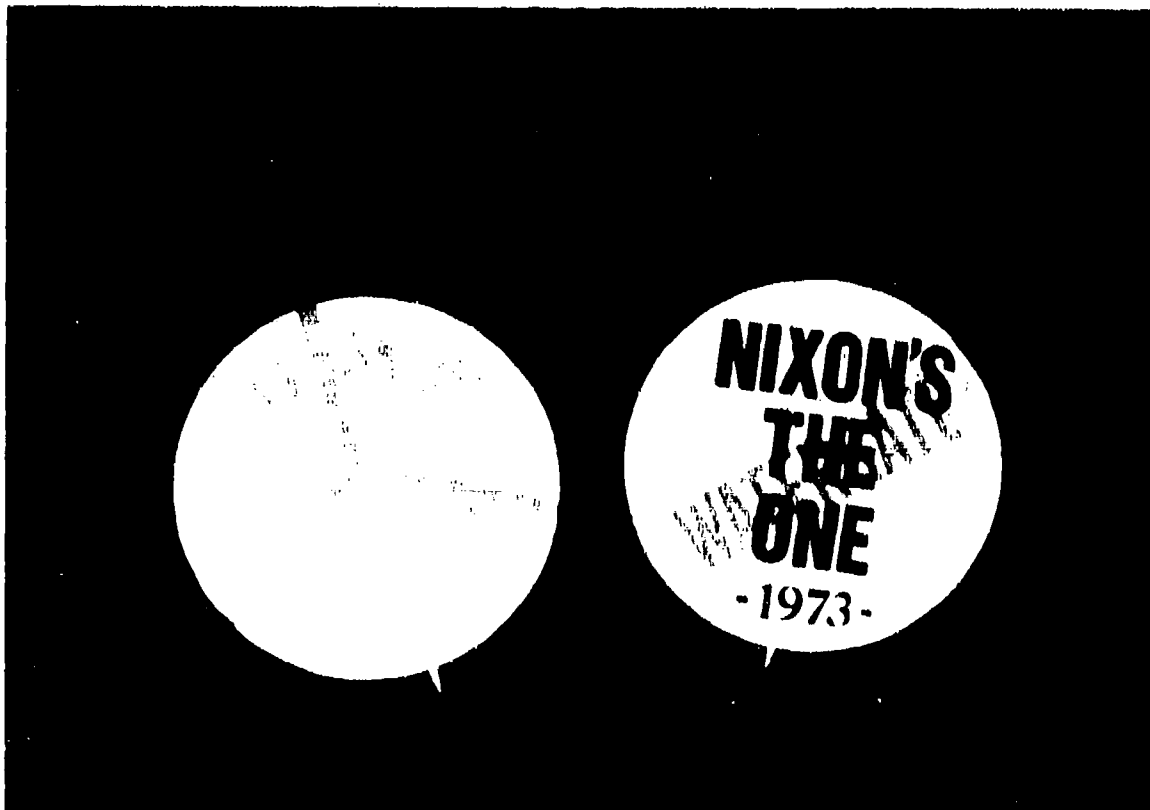
Slide 9 - Photo of a bus in flames.

The first response I heard was "freedom rider." You have to have a good cultural base to make that correct association. Who were the freedom riders? What were they doing? You need to know about Jim Crow laws, poll taxes, de facto segregation of public schools and public facilities such as bus stations, rest rooms and drinking fountains. You also need to know that this was taking place in the 1960s and that the responses included boycotts and sit-ins.



Slide 10 - Photo of young man burning his draft card.

Hirsch's catalog includes the term "selective service" and, of course, Vietnam War. Draft card is not on the list though it might be. This photograph encapsulates some of the most passionate generation gap differences of the 1960s. For those of you who remember a pop song from 1967 called, "An Open Letter to My Teenage Son," it ended with the lines, "Son, if you burn your draft card/Then burn your birth certificate at the same time/For from that moment on I have no son." Have we transmitted the meaning of acts of civil disobedience?



Slide 11 - Two political buttons from 1974.

One of my favorite sources of information on the past forty to fifty years is buttons. Buttons can depict current events and ideas with great economy of words. You are expected to understand the references to Richard Nixon and Watergate; that Watergate represents not only a series of political events but a turning point, like Napoleon's Waterloo. Hirsch's list also includes the subject of the second button, impeachment.



#### CHILDREN'S CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM

### 30. Helicopters in Action

Helicopters have moved hundreds of South Korean men to safety in the Korean war. The "hoovering" (hoovering) can land and take off in a matter of seconds, would wreck most any other kind of plane. They have performed many rescue missions in the air. Some time ago it was estimated that helicopters had saved 10,000 lives in the Korean war. One helicopter brought in a wounded pilot from the front within the Red line. A new helicopter, owned by the Air Force, can be used as a small troop carrier or a six-letter ambulance.



**FIGHT THE**

RED MENACE  
© 1951 BUBBLEGUM CARDS, INC. NEW YORK, N. Y.



#### SUICIDE ATTACK



#### BATTLEGROUND — KOREA

No. 83 in a Series of 152

#### WOUNDED PAI

Near Suwon, flaming oil bombs had set the town on fire and the Seventh Division followed up with an attack. I saw my buddy hit by enemy fire, and lying helplessly in the open. I rushed in and grabbed him, pulling him along until it was safe enough to get up and carry him!

### FREEDOM'S WAR

T. C. G.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Slides 12 & 13 - Gum cards from the early 1950s.

One of the most useful sources for my own enculturation was bubblegum cards. Collecting cards, whether baseball or non-sports, was as important and popular in the 1950s as it is today. I learned about a particular era through card series such as "Battleground Korea" and "Freedom's War." Does it surprise you that gum cards dealt with current events? One of my most recent sets is called "Terrorist Attack" and features several cards of Muammar Ghaddafi. Besides learning that the Korean War took place in the early 1950s, cards also taught me about the evils of communism. These cards are part of a set called "Children's Crusade Against Communism - Fight the Red Menace."



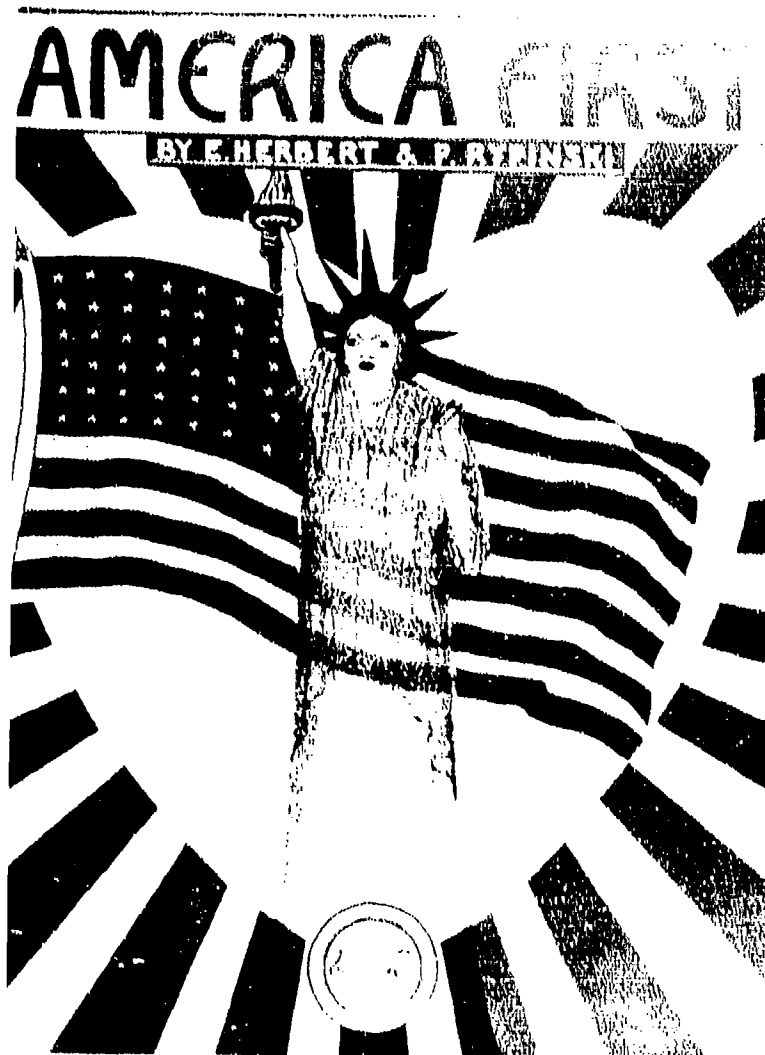
Slide 14 - U.S. postage stamp depicting Jackie Robinson.

There is much about history and geography that can be learned from collecting postage stamps. That is true not only for foreign stamps, but U.S. stamps as well. Why is Jackie Robinson on an American stamp? As the first black to play major league baseball, Robinson took the full brunt of racism and prejudice that pervaded professional sports. He and Joe Louis played pivotal roles in the post-World War II civil rights movement.



Slide 15 - Susan B. Anthony silver dollar.

Before asking what happened to the Susan B. Anthony dollar, we need to be able to answer the question of why she was chosen to be on it. While most of you can connect her to the women's suffrage movement, when was that taking place? You are expected to know that her crusade to give women the right to vote took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Moreover, you should know which Constitutional amendment gave nationwide suffrage to women (XIXth) and the date of its ratification (1920).



Slide 16 - Sheet music; song entitled "America First."

There are at least three items from Hirsch's list captured on the cover or in the lyrics of this song. What did "America First" signify in 1940? Isolationism should quickly come to mind. Symbols of America that need to be understood include the Statue of Liberty and the stars and stripes.

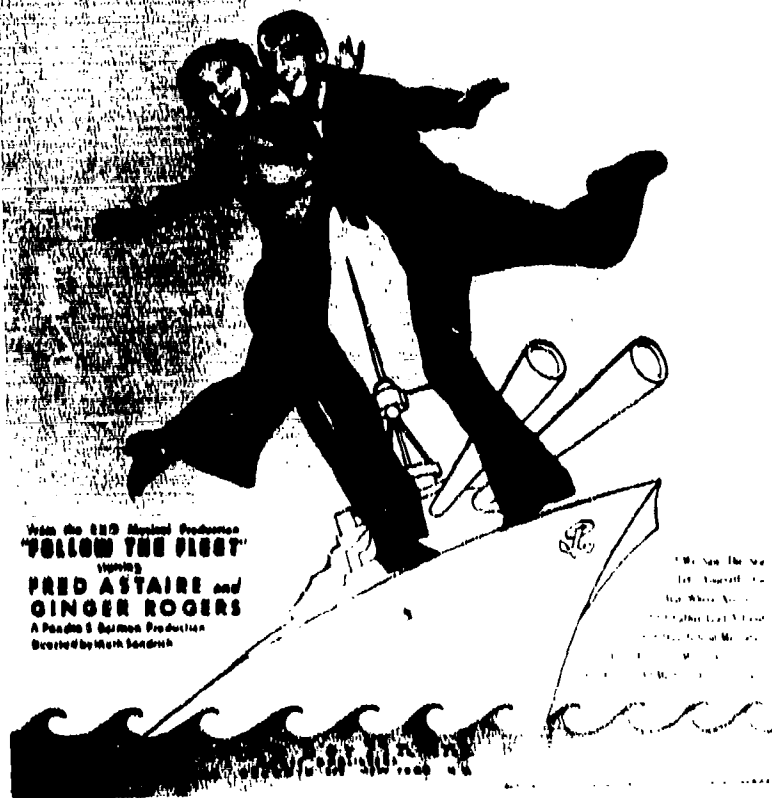


Slide 17 - Sheet music; "Remember Pearl Harbor."

When did the attack on Pearl Harbor occur? Should we be worried that many young people cannot place World War II within a decade (1939-1945) of when it took place? The song's lyrics allude to other battles Americans are supposed to know about. "Let's remember Pearl Harbor like we did the Alamo..."

# I'm Putting All My Eggs In One Basket

Lyrics and Music by  
IRVING BERLIN



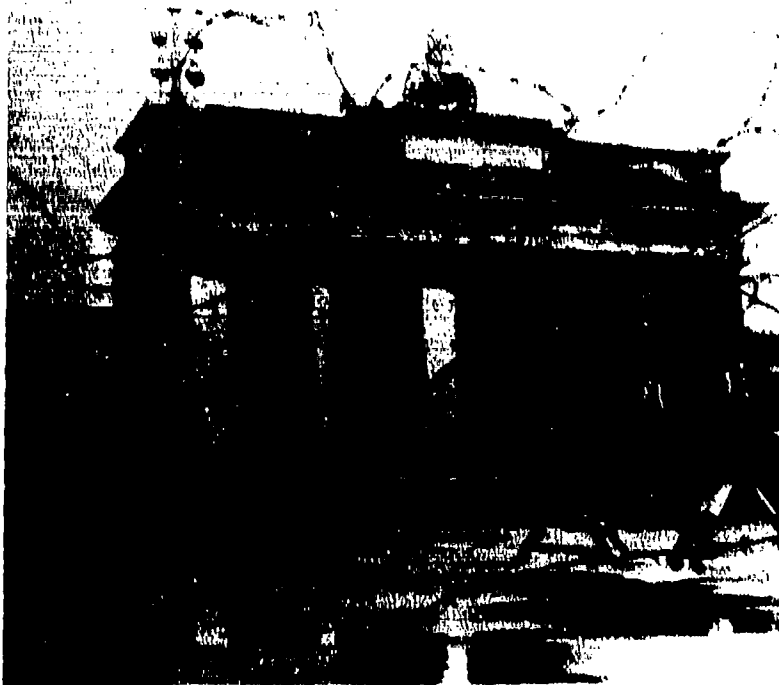
Slide 18 - Sheet music; "I'm putting all my eggs in one basket."

Not only are you expected to know something about this song's composer, Irving Berlin, but also about Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, whose names and faces you see on the cover. You should also understand the meaning of the expression, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

# WEST OF THE WALL

WORDS & MUSIC by WAYNE SHANKLIN, ASCAP

60c



MUSIC PRODUCTIONS, INC.

HILL AND RANGE SONGS, INC.  
1410 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Slide 19 - Sheet music; "West of the Wall."

Do you recognize the Brandenburg Gate that straddles the border between East and West Germany? If you do, the association with the Berlin Wall will come easily. The sheet music and record of this song allude to other items such as West Berlin and the Iron Curtain.

# *We Shall Overcome*

New Words and Music Adaptation by  
RUPHUS HORTON, FRANK HAMILTON, GUY CARLISLE and PETER SEGER  
*Dedicated by the Writers to The Freedom Movement*



Slide 20 - Sheet music, "We Shall Overcome."

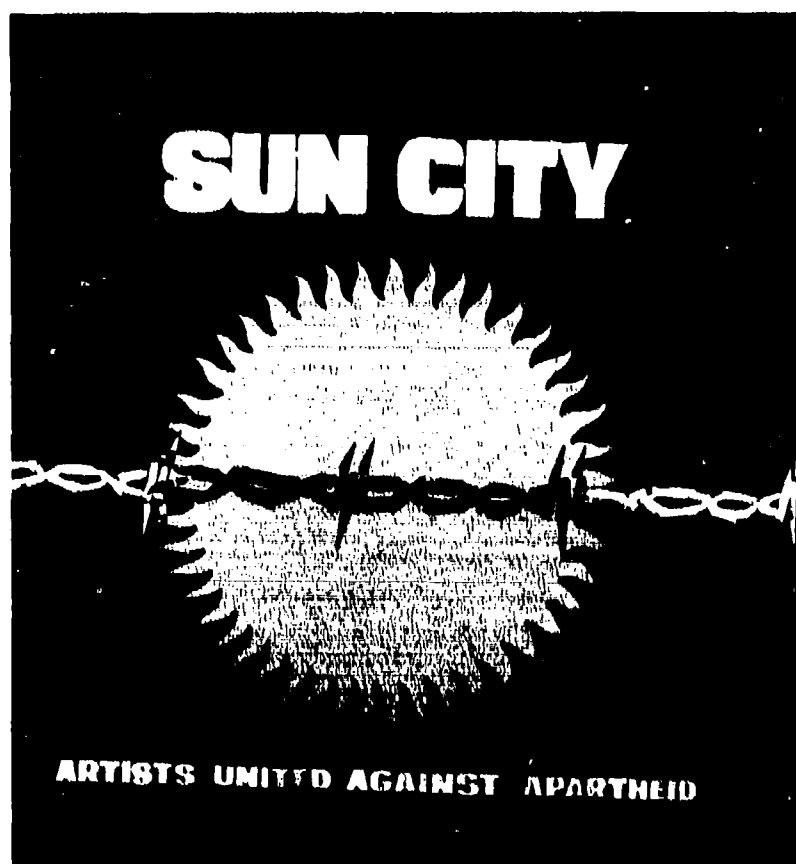
You should pull a number of things from this piece of music, starting with the picture of President Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ). The song and the President connected in the mid-60s on items such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and social programs to fight the war on poverty.

## Goodbye T.M.I.



Slide 21 - Record sleeve; "Goodbye, TMI."

Do I need to spell out TMI? While the event occurred only eight years ago, Three Mile Island is not a part of everyone's working knowledge. Hirsch expects us to be conversant about nuclear energy, melt down and radioactive waste.



Slide 22 - Record sleeve; "Sun City."

The vocal group on this record, Artists Against Apartheid, should make it clear the song is about South Africa. The song calls for musicians to boycott that country's "Las Vegas" and support anti-apartheid measures. It came out this past summer, in conjunction with a photo book, and is an example of what some critics call "Commitment Rock." Profits from the sale of the record and book are intended to fight apartheid. Rock music, in past years, has focused attention on famine in Africa, political amnesty, and AIDS, to name but three topics.

## Conclusion

These slides depict a small sampling of the popular culture materials I use in class. Your responses and associations have made it clear that gum cards and buttons, paperback books and records can be more than disposable expressions of an affluent culture. They can serve as important and enjoyable sources for acquiring a common knowledge of our society.

With this presentation I hope to have shown you that popular culture and cultural literacy are more closely related than Professor Bloom gives them credit. In addition, I hope that you, as military librarians, may have gleaned some ideas about how you can use similar materials to help others become more culturally literate. If I have succeeded on those two counts, our time has been well-spent.

## FOOTNOTES

- 1 Hirsch, p. xiii
- 2 Ibid., p. 146.
- 3 Ibid., p. 146.
- 4 Bloom, p. 74.
- 5 Ibid., p. 79.
- 6 Spaeth, pp. 1-11.

## The Literature of Ancient Intelligence

Rose Mary Sheldon, PhD  
Center for Hellenic Studies

The first question people ask me when they hear that I study intelligence in the ancient world is: "Where do you get your material"; and the second question invariably follows: "Is there really much information on that subject?" Indeed, I asked myself those same questions when I first proposed teaching a course on Espionage in the Ancient World. Where will I get the information? Will there be enough? What is the literature of ancient intelligence? A professor at Georgetown University once began a course I took on Security and Intelligence in World War II by saying: "Intelligence is so old, it goes all the way back to the Elizabethan period." Other speakers, trying to be more thorough, frequently begin their talks by saying that intelligence goes back to the Bible and quote the story of Moses sending spies into the land of Canaan. They then immediately switch to the modern period as if there were a 2,000 year hiatus in intelligence activities. Having done some reading on the Roman secret service, I knew that intelligence and security went at least as far back as the Romans. But after almost fifteen years of studying ancient history, I thought to myself: how much information could I have missed? Frankly, quite a bit. It is not so much where you look, as how you look for it, and knowing how to recognize what you are looking for. As with the majority of ancient historians and scholars of later periods, I hadn't been looking for the right things in the right places. Intelligence was, and still is, the "missing dimension" of much diplomatic and military history. Intelligence gathering is as old as civilization itself; as soon as there were men in communities cognizant of their need for defense, there were intelligence networks set up to support their defensive and offensive operations. And this has been true for every civilization since. It remains only for historians to gather that information and to write about intelligence history in order to fill in this gap.

With ancient history the task is a particularly difficult one. The remains of ancient civilizations are rapidly receding before us under the onslaught of everything from urban renewal (ancient and modern), wars and natural disasters, to art theft and just plain vandalism. We can never be sure what will survive and what the evidence will tell us. Every piece of antiquity from papyrus fragments to potsherds is a precious piece of a puzzle that we will never entirely solve. How can we expect then to find traces of a craft which was expected to be clandestine in the first place? Ancient intelligence officers, unlike their modern counterparts, did not retire and write memoirs. If the spies he ran were successful, nothing should have been heard of them. Occasionally, when they failed, we hear of their execution. How then can we expect to find traces of tradecraft secrets among evidence that was already meagre and obscure in antiquity?

The more I searched for material, the more I came to believe that under every ancient rock there was an ancient spy. My problem was not "where do I find

the material?" but "what do I do with it all?" I've discovered that there is not only a great deal of information on ancient intelligence gathering, but much work needs to be done on writing the military history of each period with a sensitive eye to intelligence issues. Turn to any book on military history then check the index under "I". You will be surprised at how frequently you will find no listing under "intelligence." Having collected some of the ancient material myself, I would like to share with you what I think are the most important works from the world's oldest intelligence operations.

### Sun Tzu

The earliest treatise on the subject of intelligence is very well known and remains the most comprehensive in its depth of understanding concerning the importance of intelligence in political and military contexts. I refer, of course, to The Art of War by Sun Tzu. It dates to the fifth century B.C. and is the concentrated essence of wisdom on the conduct of war. The only modern author that comes close to Sun Tzu's influence is von Clausewitz, and even he is dated compared to the timeless wisdom of the East. Sun Tzu's dictum "All warfare is based on deception" is well known; and indeed the strategic and tactical doctrines expounded in The Art of War are based on deception. The creation of false appearances to mystify and delude the enemy, the indirect approach and ready adaptability to the enemy situation are all there. Sun Tzu was not primarily interested in the description of specific stratagems, but in the theoretical foundations of the art, and in the ancient world at least, the job was never better done.

### Aeneas Tacticus

Now the Greeks had no direct contact with the Chinese. They also did not have a unified empire or thousands of years of military tradition to draw on. Yet in the space of a few hundred years, they created a civilization and an army that would eventually defeat the great empire of the Persians. By the fourth century B.C., Greek soldiers were using their skills as mercenaries around the Mediterranean world. One of their generals, Aeneas of Stymphalos, known as Aeneas the Tactician, wrote several military treatises, one of which has survived. It is an interesting document not only as a tradecraft manual, but because it throws light on social and political conditions in early fourth century Greece. It assumes, throughout the work, that the chief danger to the defense of a Greek city was not so much the enemy without the walls as the opposing faction within who would betray the city given the opportunity. The methods they use are interesting for their technique.

One of Aeneas' basic observations is that intelligence being sent into or out of a fortified city has to be transmitted clandestinely to avoid capture by the enemy. He provides us with the first instructional texts on communications security, and describes in detail eighteen different methods of sending secret messages, some of them ciphers. Aeneas used recognized and traditional devices, though he no doubt made additions or refinements of his own. One simple device involved taking an ordinary message board which consisted of a wooden plaque on which wax was applied. Normally a message

would be written in the wax. Aeneas suggests writing the message on the board, covering it with wax and then inscribing in that an innocuous message as a disguise. This device is also mentioned by other historians, and it was used to transmit one of the most important messages in all of Greek history. The historian Herodotus tells us about Demaratus, a Greek living in exile in Persia, who learned that King Xerxes planned to invade Greece. Realizing the danger, Demaratus attempted to warn the Spartans. He scraped the wax off a pair of hinged wooden tablets, wrote his secret message on the wood, and then covered the board again in wax. When the tablets arrived in Greece, the daughter of the Spartan King Cleomenes discovered the hidden message; this discovery makes her the first known female cryptanalyst. It is both tragic and ironic that in the war that resulted, her own husband, Leonidas, died leading the valiant Spartan band that held the pass at Thermopylae for three days before the Persians found a way through.

One of the most common sights in ancient Greece was the local shrine at which votive offerings were hung by worshippers. People would dedicate plaques to the gods of many occasions like childbirth, rescue from a shipwreck, or recovery from an illness. The sender of the intelligence would take one of these plaques (preferably a very common type), write a message on it, and then whitewash it. He would deposit it at the shrine (the dead drop) looking like a normal worshipper. At some later time, the recipient, having been warned of what to look for, would empty the drop by removing the proper plaque when no one was looking. He would then take it home, rinse off the white wash and read the message. His reply could be returned in the same way.

Aeneas tells us that in Epirus, local practice was to take a dog out of its master's house, fix a note inside its collar, and then at night release the dog to find its master. Dogs were better able to find their way in the dark than human messengers, and there was less risk of the enemy spotting the dog.

Aeneas understood that important intelligence succeeded only if the right person received it and acted upon it properly. Astyanax, tyrant of Lampsacus, received a letter informing him about an assassination plot against him but he failed to read it and laid it aside. By the time he finally opened it, the conspirators were upon him. They killed him with the letter still in his hand. A parallel case occurred later when Julius Caesar died holding in his hand a full exposure of the conspiracy against him.

### Onasander

There is a large chronological gap between Aeneas Tacticus and the next extant tradecraft manual which has survived. Another Greek, named Onasander, produced a handbook on the duties of a military commander. Unlike Aeneas he was not a military man himself, but actually a Platonic philosopher. He wrote a book called Strategikos during the time of the Emperor Claudius (ca. A.D. 49-59). The treatise contains forty-two chapters on various aspects of a commander's duties, some of them touching on the intelligence function. In two respects he is different from other Greek and Roman military writers.

1) He regards everything from the point of view of the commanding officers;  
AND  
2) He lays uncommon stress on ethical and religious considerations. Because his conclusions are general and do not apply merely to Greek and Roman warfare, they are mutatis mutandis, as applicable today as they were in the reign of Claudius. The treatise is a plain tale simply told and was very influential during the Renaissance. His suggestions on counterintelligence are both practical and wise. Onasander suggests that there are several different ways for a commander to deal with spies. If he believes his own army is weaker than that of the enemy, he should kill any spy that has found his way into the camp. But if his force is totally prepared and equipped, powerful and discipl'ined, then the spies should be captured, allowed to look around, and finally sent back home to report what they have seen. Their report on the superiority of the army they have just seen will demoralize their own troops. In some cases it may even prevent them from attacking. There are several famous examples of this tactic being used; one being when Carthaginian spies were caught in the Roman camp before the battle of Zama. They reported back to Hannibal that Scipio had no cavalry. What they didn't know was that cavalry reinforcements were being sent from Numidia and were only a day away. Hannibal decided to attack, but was defeated by Scipio's cavalry. It was his only defeat at the hands of the Romans, but it was the one that lost him the Second Punic War.

Onasander considers the subject of physical security and passive counterintelligence. He discusses the use of signs and countersigns at checkpoints and for restricting entrance into camps and walled cities. He includes a section on how to handle deserters and defectors, how to interrogate them and determine the accuracy and relevance of the intelligence they bring. When a deserter arrives in camp to tell of a suitable opportunity for attack, or if he offers to act as guide over a road and assert that they will lead the army along it unseen by the enemy, the general should tie him up and accompany him, making it clear that if the man is telling the truth he will be set free and rewarded, but if he is an enemy agent and tries to betray them, he will be killed. Considering that two Roman armies were nearly destroyed in Parthia for ignoring this rule, the advice is not bad.

The leaking of classified information is something we hear a lot about these days and Onasander is very sensitive to the issues of document security and censorship. "Thoughtless and futile is he who communicates his plan to the rank and file before it is necessary; for worthless scoundrels desert to the foe especially at critical times when, by revealing and disclosing secrets they believe they will receive honor and reward from the enemy. There is no army in which people do not desert to the other side." Instructions were often given out in sealed envelopes. It was also common to have censors check the outgoing and incoming letters received by Greek armies.

### Frontinus

The Romans, on their part, do not seem to have been as original as the Greeks

in the art of tradecraft. They had a more unified empire, and a superbly organized army, but did not show the cleverness for stratagems exhibited by the Greeks and Near Eastern peoples. A good selection of stratagems can be found in Frontinus who, like Aeneas Tacticus, had the advantage of being a military man himself. He was a Roman consul and served as governor of Britain in A.D. 74-78. He wrote about military subjects in a straightforward style which is well suited to his purpose. He wrote a theoretical treatise on Greek and Roman military science (de re militari) which has not survived, but was used by other writers. His Stratagems of War, dating to the reign of Domitian (ca. 90 A.D.), however, has come down to us. It is a more general manual of historical examples illustrating Greek and Roman strategy for use by officers.

Frontinus tells about the Roman methods of sending secret messages. Clandestine information could be sent by writing messages on skins sown on the bodies of game and sheep which were driven to a spot where the message could be retrieved. Messages were also stuffed under the tails of mules in order to get by the pickets, and still others were written on the linings of scabbards.

In special cases a message might need protection from water or mud. Such messages, written on sheets of beaten tin, were sown into sandals and walked through a checkpoint. If the communicators worked carefully, they could even slip the message unnoticed into the sandals of an unsuspecting person and then retrieve it while he slept. Similarly, small, rolled and inscribed plates of lead could hang from a woman's ears as earrings. One Roman example from a later time shows the general Hirtius sending messages on lead plates tied to the arms of a soldier who then swam the Scutenna River.

There are several Roman examples of communications techniques such as using doves as letter carriers. During the Civil War the Roman general Hirtius shut pigeons in the dark and starved them before fastening letters to their necks by a hair. Released near the city walls of an occupied town, the birds immediately headed for food and light at the highest building where Brutus waited for the message. By learning that food was left in certain spots, the pigeons became trained to return automatically with subsequent messages. One ingenious Roman needed to get information into a city surrounded by water and occupied by enemy troops. On the opposite bank, he sewed letters inside two inflated skins and ordered one of his better swimmers to get on the skins and swim the seven mile strait. The soldier steered with his legs for a rudder and navigated the entire trip so skillfully that even when enemy soldiers spotted him, they mistook him for some unusual maritime creature.

### Polyaenus

A Macedonian rhetorician named Polyaenus, living during the Roman period, dedicated a collection of stratagems to the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus to aid them in their Parthian War (A.D. 162). His examples, true or false, are taken from every people of the known world, gods included. Similar collections of extracts called hypomnemata, on every subject and from all sorts of sources, had been common in Hellenistic literature, and

Polyaenus, who produced his book very quickly, did not make his own extracts but utilized earlier compilations.

On the subject of sending secret messages, he relates the story, also found in Herodotus, of how the Median noble Harpagus tried to come to the aid of Cyrus the Great. The Medes ruled Persia at this time and had the road system carefully guarded, making all clandestine communication difficult. In order to offer help in overthrowing the Median King, Harpagus sewed his message in the belly of a hare. The messenger arrived at Cyrus' quarters disguised as a hunter carrying a hunter's net with the hare inside. The messenger had been instructed to give Cyrus the hare and bid him to cut it open with his own hand and with no one else present. The plan worked, and with Harpagus' help Cyrus revolted against the Median King.

### Vegetius

Another Roman, Flavius Vegetius Renatus, is the author of The Military Institutions of the Romans (Epitoma rei militaris) in four books, which is the only ancient manual of Roman military practices to have survived intact. It was written between A.D. 383 and 450 when a critical revision was produced by Eutropius of Constantinople. It is thought to have been dedicated to the Emperor Theodosius the Great. Vegetius himself was neither a historian nor a soldier. He was a bureaucrat by profession (his exact title was Comes sacrarum largitionum) and in temperament he was an antiquary. The result is a compilation constructed from material of all ages. He had a very considerable influence on the military thinking of the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Vegetius represented what is the end product of Roman intelligence training. After having gotten off to a very slow start in the intelligence game, the Romans, through many intelligence failures finally began to systematize what they had learned while building an empire. Vegetius says that careful reconnaissance should be made and, if possible, a plan prepared of the country through which the army is passing. If local guides are employed, they should be kept under guard and carefully watched, for sometimes "the common sort of people imagine they know what they really do not, and through ignorance promise more than they can perform." The marching route should be kept secret and strong detachments should be sent out in advance to reconnoiter the way and ensure that there are no traps or ambushes. Again, had the Romans practiced what they preached, especially in the East, their casualty lists would have been smaller.

The Byzantines, too, produced their strategika biblia. One of the most famous is the Handbook of Strategy or Strategikon, of the Emperor Maurice. The famous Byzantine historian George Ostrogorsky said: "The reign of the Emperor Maurice marks an important step forward in the transformation of the worn out late Roman Empire into the new and vigorous organization of the Medieval Byzantine Empire." (History of the Byzantine State, trans. J. Hussey, New Brunswick, NJ, 1969, p. 80.) Maurice's most important accomplishment was his reform of the Roman army. For this he was eminently well prepared. He had gained a wealth of personal experience in the Balkans and on the eastern

frontiers. His book was composed between A.D. 575 when hostilities began with the Persians and 628 when the enemy was finally defeated.

For the Byzantines war was an art to be practiced by professionals. They possessed books on all aspects of warfare, which were collected, copied over and over again, and presumably read and used. The fact that officers in the Byzantine army had to be able to read and write by itself sets it apart from other medieval armies. Byzantine generals carefully studied the habits and tactics of their enemies. The western European considered himself a good warrior if he could ride and wield his weapon well, and if he showed no fear. For the Byzantine it was not superior strength or courage which won battles, but (after God's favor) through planning and intelligence. Nothing should be left to chance. Maurice reminds his readers at least twice that the Byzantine general should never have to admit "I did not expect that."

The military handbook written by Maurice was intended for the average commanding officer and was written in a language he could understand. Although it included some general maxims and references to previous tactical authors, the Strategikon is an original work without any literary pretention. It is clear that the author was an experienced soldier who had commanded troops on at least two fronts. Maurice notes that the intelligence function was integral to all military campaigns. Officers in charge should be well above average, selected for their alertness, their intelligence, and their experience. "They should look very manly, and be a cut above the other soldiers in physical appearance, morale and equipment." Scouting must never be entrusted to inexperienced men. Spies and scouts should be assigned to every tagma of troops. They should be sober, alert, healthy and good looking. They were entrusted with both intelligence and counterintelligence functions. They had to keep the enemy and their own units under observation to prevent any attack from ambush or treachery from within. The Strategikon tells how to wage war in unfamiliar territory and against unfamiliar people. The use of deception and disinformation is clearly laid out.

### Modern Literature

The only comprehensive modern work on ancient intelligence activities is Francis Dvornik's book The Origins of Intelligence Services. Published in 1974 by Rutgers University Press, it is out-of-print and difficult to obtain. Chester Starr's book on Political and Military Intelligence in Classical Greece is a good overview of the intelligence process in classical Greece written for a classical audience. The Mnemosyne Supplement in which it appears, however, is no longer available making this difficult to obtain except by xeroxing or finding the occasional used copy. A new book by Andre Gerolymatos entitled Espionage and Treason discusses an ancient Greek form of intelligence officer known as a proxenos. It is ironic that the ancient sources are much more readily available than the secondary literature.

### Conclusion

Technically speaking, one would need to have an entire classical library to

cover every source that could be used to write intelligence history. But this is not feasible in the context of a military library. No one has that kind of budget or even that kind of space. Nor it is likely that many military people are going to be fluent in several ancient languages. Therefore I have limited my comments to the most basic sources which have already been translated. The Loeb editions have the advantage of including both the original text and the translation on facing pages. They are inexpensive, always in print, and extremely portable. And, of course, new translations and commentaries appear from time to time. I have just been made aware that a new edition of Aeneas Tacticus is being prepared by a professor from the University of Manchester. I have assembled a list of works which represent the best of ancient and modern writing on the subject of intelligence; works that are easily obtainable, reasonably priced, and useful to the student of intelligence. I have left out all the ancient authors who dealt only with military topics such as equipment or physical facilities, recruitment, and tactical formations, but not with intelligence. Still, there is a wealth of information about intelligence operations in the ancient world. There are dozens more ancient writers whose histories describe military operations or political situations where gathering and dissemination of intelligence is crucial. But as I mentioned before, to list them all would be impossible.

Projects to bring together historians from all periods to study and write about intelligence will, in the future produce a greater secondary literature on this subject. The material is there for all periods; it remains for the historians to uncover it and include this material in the works that they write. Intelligence gathering has always been carried on, and it will, in all certainty, continue to do so. It remains for us to uncover that history, to collect the literature of ancient intelligence and make it more easily accessible for the next generation of scholars.

## THE CONCURRENT SESSIONS

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## THE SOVIET BLOC

Bruce W. Watson, Ph.D.  
Defense Intelligence College

This afternoon I would like to address the literature available in the West on the Soviet Union with two purposes in mind: first, what books should a library have for a general audience and what books should a library have in order to support university extension programs that exist on many of the bases throughout the world; second, what books should be contained in libraries that deal specifically with the Soviet military.

In trying to balance between these audiences, I am reminded of my discussion with a military base librarian in which she allowed that her readership was less interested in technical books and more interested in adventure fiction, preferably dealing with espionage. The logic behind this was when a person works eight, ten, twelve, or fourteen hours a day as an analyst, the last thing in the world he or she wants to do is go home and do more analysis. Rather he or she seeks something lighter, something that provides a degree of diversion. And I think today, in 1987, we see a tremendous number of books dealing with intelligence, terrorism, the Soviet Union, but also with American military and intelligence forces and operations. The Hunt for Red October, Red Storm Rising, Patriot Games, and Team Yankee, are just a few, and I know from my students that a lot of military officers are looking for fiction.

What do you do with someone who is doing research in respect to the Soviet military? Where can you send him? What can you recommend he do? The organization that should be responding is the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS). However, there has been a degree of resistance on the part of AAASS for fear it will be overwhelmed with people looking at the Soviet military and other aspects of the Soviet Union with Russia being ignored. More success has been made under an organization called the International Studies Association (ISA). ISA was formed about twenty years ago by foreign policy specialists who were upset by the lack of coverage that foreign policy was getting in the American Political Science Association. ISA is composed of several sections, including Peace Studies, Intelligence, Comparative Foreign Policy, and U.S. Foreign Policy. One section, the section on Military Studies, has become the focal point of military officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians working in the area of the Soviet military.

Very significant contingents of this section's members come from the Army War College in Carlisle, the Naval War College in Newport, the National Defense University (NDU), the Air Force Academy, and the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey. By attending, its members are able, once or twice a year, to meet to learn what people are doing on the other military campuses throughout the United States. ISA also has a subsection on Intelligence which deals more with intelligence processes of how intelligence is collected, processed, and disseminated. It is also very concerned with Intelligence and Warning. There

is also a National Strategy Section that deals with geostrategic questions and how the National Security Council fits within the Federal Government structure. An American-Soviet Relations Section deals more with contemporary questions of trade, politics, SALT, and the ongoing U.S.-Soviet relationship. Finally, the Comparative Foreign Policy Section deals with what is unique about the American and Soviet political structures, the similarities and differences.

Useful journals include the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, which is totally unrelated to the Federal Government and scans and monitors the major press organs in the Soviet Union, identifying the most significant articles.

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) are both sponsored by the Federal Government. FBIS deals with the most important issues, the headlines and translations from Izvestia, Pravda, and Red Star. JPRS deals more with in-depth, longer articles dealing with more specific subjects. Both of these are available on a subscription basis and can be ordered through normal channels.

The journal Soviet Union/Union Sovietique, published four times a year, is a quarterly review containing articles and book reviews on contemporary Soviet affairs. Turning to military affairs, International Defense Review, published in Geneva Switzerland, and Jane's Defense Weekly are the traditional military reviews.

Furthermore, the Journal of the Royal Uniform Services Institute is a first rate, scholarly journal that is published quarterly by the Royal Uniform Services Institute, which is the most prestigious of the various British military institutes. The Naval War College Review has been in existence for several decades. It does not pay authors for articles and, to that extent, suffers from a paucity of manuscripts on occasion. It's a good outlet for people who are doing research in naval affairs and who are looking for a publisher. Parameters is the journal of the Army War College in Carlisle. The U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings has a subscribership of about 95,000 copies a month. It is very accurate and does a first rate job reporting on naval matters. And finally, there is Sea Power, which is the organ of the U.S. Navy League. Its reporting on navies and merchant fleets throughout the world is quite accurate.

## THE MIDDLE EAST

Max L. Gross, Ph.D.  
Professor of Middle East Studies  
Defense Intelligence College

Basically, what I'd like to do is talk about the handout I gave you. The purpose I have in mind is to give an overview of the field of Middle Eastern scholarly studies seen from the aspect of one who is active in the profession, and to introduce you to one of the principal key Middle Eastern Librarians in the field, Michael Albin, who will be talking to you in the latter part of the period.

Just following through with the handout, the first item I'd like to bring to your attention, from a standpoint of those who are professional students of the Middle East, is the academic organization the Middle East Studies Association, or as we affectionally call it MESA, the central focal point for Middle East studies activities. It is the umbrella organization for all Middle Eastern studies and you ought to know about it. They publish probably the most notable academic type journal in Middle East studies, the International Journal for Middle East Studies. It contains articles mainly in English but occasionally in French and supposedly would accept an article in German if someone submitted one. They tend to be scholarly articles on a whole variety of fields.

Anyone who subscribes to the journal or is a member of MESA also receives something called the MESA Bulletin which, I think from your standpoint, is a very valuable thing to have, more so than the academic journal itself if you want to have a Middle East collection. Basically what the MESA Bulletin does is provide articles on research facilities in Tunisia, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey, and so forth. Very often academics, who are studying abroad, will acquaint themselves with the research facilities and archives in various libraries where they do their work. When they come back they will write an article that doesn't appear in any other academic journal. It is very useful for learning how to do research in another country.

The MESA Bulletin also has a large number of book reviews. It comes out biannually and is the key magazine one should have for following the literature on the Middle East. MESA also has an annual conference where people from all over the world who are interested in Middle Eastern studies convene.

The Middle Eastern Studies Association is also the umbrella organization for numerous other Middle Eastern type associations such as the Turkish Studies Association, the Society for Iranian Studies, the American Institute for Yemeni Studies, and so forth. But one other organization you might be interested in knowing about is the Middle East Librarians Association, which is the formal academic organization that brings together librarians having a responsibility for Middle Eastern collections. I'd also like to bring to your

attention another organization right here in Washington, D.C. called the Middle East Institute. They publish the Middle East Journal, which aspires to be, for the Middle East, something like Foreign Affairs or Foreign Policy aspires to be for international affairs in general. The articles tend to have great currency and have to do with current issues and various Middle Eastern countries, disputes, and events. If you're only going to have one journal in your library about the Middle East this is the one to get. Just one thing about the Middle East Journal. It contains articles and book reviews as well as a quarterly chronology on events in the Middle East and a quarterly review of periodical literature in the Middle East.

Moving on very quickly now, I've tried to go through and list what I consider the most common academic journals in the field in addition to the two I've already mentioned. There is one that comes out of London called the Journal of Near Eastern Studies. There are other magazines which are of interest and great value to people interested in the Middle East. Probably the best of them all is the Middle East Economic Digest published in London. For those who are interested in business and Middle Eastern economic issues it is the bible and very valuable. The others are various news and opinion magazines which have a Middle Eastern focus.

There are a number of military publications that very often have articles on the Middle East and I have tried to focus on those that are very common in our libraries and with which you are familiar and I find useful. Of course there are some prominent journals of a general nature that deal with international affairs but also cover Middle Eastern subjects, such as Foreign Affairs, Current History, Foreign Policy, International Security, Problems of Communism, Survival, World Politics, and Orbis.

Next I have listed the principal publishers, primarily in English in this country and Great Britain, who publish on the Middle East. I guess right now number one is Westview Press, probably the most prolific publisher on the Middle East. In creating this list, I had one idea in mind and that was to list publishers you could write to and ask for a Middle East brochure of books published over the past few years and that are available.

Finally, I was thinking to myself that, if one was trying to build a basic library, what are the key books on the Middle East. I immediately ran into a dilemma because the Middle East has, depending on how you count them, at least nineteen or twenty countries, and of course you have plenty of books on every country. So I deleted that and tried to build a library that was built on books primarily about the Middle East as a region and organized by discipline. In the first category are geography, demography, and history, then political science, international affairs, economics, sociology, anthropology, religion, art, and military affairs. I tried to come up with somewhere between three and five titles for each category.

In terms of key reference works, if you aspire to be a library where people come to do occasional research on the Middle East, you ought to have the following. I'm sad to say that our DIA Library doesn't have the first one

which I wish they would get. Its official title is J.D. Pearson's Index Islamicus. What it is is a review of periodical literature that relates to Islamic countries, which means it's broader than the Middle East and deals with countries such as Indonesia and Iran, India, Pakistan, Africa, and also with countries of the Middle Eastern region. It's very thorough and focuses primarily on academic journals rather than some of the more common journals. It covers by discipline art, history, politics and literature, and is a very comprehensive review of the periodical literature. The second key reference is something called the Encyclopaedia of Islam. This is more for institutions which really do have a Middle Eastern program. It is an encyclopaedia of personalities, key events and concepts, key cities and dynasties that have existed throughout Islamic history. There is an old edition that was published between 1913 and 1938 and is now being superseded by a new edition which began being printed in 1954 and continues up to this day. It is a very valuable reference work for anyone doing any kind of research in Middle Eastern historical subjects.

A principal center for Middle Eastern research facilities is right here in Washington, D.C. In fact, Washington is a center of many scholarly resources. A few years ago the Smithsonian Institute commissioned a series of reference books that dealt with the different geographical regions of the world called The Scholars Guide to Washington, D.C. There's one for Middle East studies. The man who put it together is Steve Dorr from the Defense Intelligence College who was active in the organization of this conference. It's an excellent reference book.

There are a couple of other key reference books that are important to have. The first one, by George Atiyeh who is Michael Albin's colleague at the Library of Congress, is The Contemporary Middle East, 1948-1973: a Selective and Annotated Bibliography. It has 6,491 entries. Finally, I'll bring to your attention the Middle East and Islam: a Bibliographical Introduction.

## THE MIDDLE EAST

Michael W. Albin  
Library of Congress

Dr. Gross has given you a thorough look at the kind of basic references any library needs to service clients requesting information in English on the Middle East. I am going to be a bit more esoteric, giving you some idea of the wealth of material available in the principal languages of the region, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. A great deal is published in the Arab countries and in non-Arab Turkey and Iran. There is government publishing on a large scale, as well as fiction, poetry, commentary on theology, movie magazines, scientific research papers, in short, in every category and subject we find in the Western world. There's just not as much of it as we turn out, which may be no bad thing as far as acquisitions librarians are concerned. There is an advantage for us in the relatively small percentage of the world's publishing produced in the Middle East.\* There is no doubt, however, that what is published is very difficult to acquire and make available to our clientele. The list accompanying these introductory remarks is intended to provide essential information about acquiring research material from the region.

The first thing to realize about dealing with this area of the world is that unfortunately there is minimal cultural contact between these countries and ourselves. This means that it is difficult for us to know what is published and then to get the materials into our libraries. Little of the publishing output of the region is in English so librarians feel particularly helpless.

Secondly, one of the main interests of general libraries as well as libraries serving special intelligence needs is data on social and economic conditions in the countries of the Mideast. These countries issue copious documentation on social affairs and it is certainly possible for us to build up a file of sources of information. The Egyptians, for instance, have a series of publications issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics which is widely used by scholars, although they have doubts about the completeness and accuracy of the data. Other countries have similar publications, many of the addresses for which you can find in the World of Learning and other references. In Iran the useful Iran Almanac has resumed publication for the first time since the revolution of 1979. The sad fact is, however, that economists and other social scientists would prefer to base their research on World Bank data which is often not available for public use. UNESCO data is often useful for social and cultural research. A major source not to be overlooked is the central bank in each country of the region. The banks track the performance of the economy and issue all-important foreign trade statistics. The addresses of some of these are listed in the "Middle East Acquisitions Fact Sheet" following this introduction.

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\*I estimate of the three-quarters of a million new titles issued around the world each year, only about 8,000 are published in the Middle East.

Another area of interest to government librarians is legal affairs. Here again the acquisitions picture is a confusing one. Each country in the area we are talking about, no matter how small or remote, publishes an official gazette. In many cases these are available from the ministries of justice of the various countries, but this is not always the case. In Morocco, for instance, it is the government printing office that is responsible for distribution. This is an excellent place to reiterate that the U.S. embassies are often a major resource for the specialized library. Were it not for the good offices of our Embassy in London, the Library of Congress would not be able to obtain the official gazette of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for example.

Many of the countries of the region publish English-language newspapers. Some of the more prominent ones are the Saudi Gazette, the Arab Times of Kuwait, and Newspost from Turkey. The major English-language forum in Lebanon is the weekly magazine Monday Morning. Most of the English papers, including a couple of the ones I've just mentioned, can be considered propaganda sheets. But we must not overlook the fact that they often contain documents, policy statements, and statistics of use to the analyst, and they are rich in cultural information. Some of the countries enjoy an unfettered press in Arabic and in some cases French and English. Morocco has a particularly lively press where many shades of opinion thrive. Lebanon also has an open press, and Egypt makes steady improvement in this regard under the benevolent rule of Husni Mubarek. Turkey has become accustomed to an open press since Turgut Ozel and his civilian cabinet came to power in November 1983. As to acquisitions, in many if not most cases subscriptions should be placed directly with publishers. Do not neglect, however, to keep an eye on the Faxon and Ebsco lists in case they offer the required titles through Fedlink.

The accompanying "Fact Sheet" covers general bibliographic information, bibliographies, information on librarianship in the Middle East, information on specific countries, statistical sources, and English-language periodicals.

## OTHER THIRD WORLD

Barry M. Schutz, Ph.D.  
Professor of Third World Studies  
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The concept of the Third World is not that ancient. There's perhaps no secret that there's an increasing amount of attention being paid to what used to be called the Developing Areas, or the Underdeveloped World, by the Department of Defense, defense planners and military analysts, and military librarians. One can ask the question, why? That there is a lot of conflict going on in the world is nothing new. But there is a peculiar type of conflict which is taking place in varying forms in varying places in areas which we consider to be part of "the Third World." You pick up a newspaper or TIME magazine and you see headlines and articles relating to the Persian Gulf, the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the struggle of the Afghan rebels against the Soviet Union, the ethnic conflict taking place in Sri Lanka, the political and military instability and threat taking place in the Philippines, the wars in Angola and Namibia, the unrest and guerilla warfare in Mozambique, the unrest and seemingly inevitable transformation that would take place in South Africa, the conflict in Chad, the civil wars taking place in Ethiopia, and the conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador. These are just the major zones of conflict which are part of the Third World, and doesn't even take into account incipient conflict existing in places like India, Libya, Egypt, and certainly in Honduras and Guatemala in Central America.

So one can say that a good deal of military conflict is taking place in the Third World, as it is defined, which is basically a North-South distinction. Much of this conflict tends to be perennial, persistent, endemic, and much of it is attracting military supplies from outside, most of it from the Soviet Bloc, but not exclusively so. Much of it is tied up with what we would call insurgency or counterinsurgency. So we've taken the term counterinsurgency and replaced it with a new term called low intensity conflict, the same thing basically, because we can't use the same terms associated with Vietnam which was also a Third World conflict.

One of the problems librarians have is having access to literature that relates to these conflicts. Would it be wise to organize it in just a general Third World category? Obviously not. Yet we're using that term more and more and I'll get back to that later on. In fact, we still use regions and we regionalize materials that we use for analyzing, assessing, and comprehending these different zones of conflict. It's basically done in geographic form. The State Department, DoD, CIA, and certainly DIA, all organize most of their shops by geography. Academic departments organize their various centers, for the most part, by geography.

Area studies are always there when we begin to develop interests in various parts of the world where we can see patterns. To do this we have to have some basis of comparison and that's why we use the area studies approach. Latin

America, Africa, and the Middle East remain distinct. Asia is a little more difficult because you have Southeast Asia and South Asia and the problem of China, which disclaims being a part of the Third World and which we have accepted as an emerging superpower of sorts. So we have to exclude one of the major countries within the Asian region. But at any rate we will include Asia as part of the Third World.

So there is this tendency towards geographical conceptualization. I'm going to use that in some of my remarks and one of the points I'm going to make here, and it's a bit of a disclaimer, is my focus on Africa. I have some comments to make about Latin America and Asia regarding sources such as journals and the like, but I'll answer questions more specific to those areas and concentrate my specific comments on something I know most about, the African field. I'm an active member of the African Studies Association since 1964 and it's something I'm very comfortable with. Africa is not, obviously from an American policy perspective, a front burner region. But in some ways it's very typical of the Third World and in that sense I think it can contribute to our understanding.

As I indicated before, Africa is important because there are a number of conflicts going on there, particularly in Southern Africa where you have at least three major brush fire types of wars. You go about 2,000 miles north into a completely different area, the Sahel between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, and you have a classical desert type of brush fire war going on in Chad. You also have an on again off again conflict going on in, depending on your perspective, Southern Morocco or the Western Sahara. Mainly I have to use both terms because that's the basis of the conflict. Then of course you have the Libya-West African connection which has brought people like Max Gross, who is discussing the Middle East in his workshop, and myself together in recognizing that Africa is one whole region.

There are other areas where we have serious military interests. In Kenya and Somalia we have developed and are developing operations, essentially access points, with military facilities. In West Africa we have very strong relations with Nigeria, a country with over 10,000,000 people that is a major actor in Africa. And then, of course, one has to talk about South Africa. South Africa is a critical source of strategic minerals and the only country left in Africa where there is white minority rule, which is a pariah state throughout the international system and where we have to dodge the bullet, so to speak, between what seems to be justifiable demands for majority rule and our justifiable concerns for strategic dependency on the existing regime. These are some of the important issues emanating from Africa.

Organizationally speaking, the major organization devoted to African studies is the African Studies Association. I'm going to try and make a few comments about the character of each of these regional associations because I think it's important from your perspective if any of you in any way get interested or involved in area studies, either in terms of acquisitions or being part of research teams.

The African Studies Association is in transit right now. It has been at UCLA for the past six years partially because of an association between UCLA and ourselves. The African Studies Association has decided to move to Emory University in Atlanta. The Association is very active, very political, and does a great deal to keep the issues of Africa, African studies, and African policy alive and within reach of a good number of people. The Association has a strong elitist tendency, but I think that's beginning to decline. Part of the African Studies Association, and to a greater or lesser extent this is true of all these regional associations, gets politicized by interest groups within our country. The close connection between the struggle for independence for black South Africans and the Civil Rights Movement that has existed and, to some limited extent still exists here in the States, has created a link between those two movements. The African Studies Association takes that connection very seriously and accepts the premise of it. And so anyone who gets involved with the ASA has to somehow come to grips with that reality. The issues of political and economic change in South Africa are inseparable from the activities of the African Studies Association.

The Association has also changed a great deal in recent years. It previously had been dominated originally by a small, core group of basically white political scientists and historians interested in Africa. There was a civil rights explosion, so to speak, within the ASA itself in the early Seventies and blacks were given a much more prominent role in dealing with Africa. The Association became more politicized with the Vietnam syndrome and a whole generation of scholars basically associated American policy towards Africa with American policy towards Vietnam. This group basically heads up ASA now although they're, I think, passing from the scene. But it's a very difficult element and any association between African studies research, whether it's done independently or institutionally, and the Department of Defense, even to some limited extent the Government in general especially during this past administration, has created these tremors which of course has led to the ASA moving from UCLA to Emory University.

We've played something of a role in diminishing this problem and at this point I don't think it's that great in the ASA as it was. It remains now basically in a symbolic form. One of the active groups within the ASA is an umbrella organization called the Archives Library Committee located at Indiana University. It's an outreach organization looking desperately for people who are even mildly interested in Africa.

I have a list here of major Africana journals and magazines. There are three of them that come right out of the African Studies Association. The major scholarly journal is the African Studies Review. It is multi-disciplinary and quite established, a bit esoteric but useful. There is the journal called Issue: a Journal of Opinion, which is not as heavily into scholarly research and provides mostly contentious issues with some documentation. The editors have always been people, from my own experience, who are the more respected and broad-minded of the Africanists, and anyone who has a reasonable position can get something published in here. It's not very single-issued in that respect. It's a great source of information.

Other journals which I think can be acknowledged as major include The Journal of Modern African Studies, published in the U.K., and, one of the grand old publications, Africa Report, which has a serious journalistic tradition. It's a good way to keep up to date on African intelligence. Africa Today is published in Denver by a consortium of universities in the Colorado area and I consider it a well-established, excellent little journal. It has terrific book reviews and an activities update. It tends to take a very liberal position but they do a serious and objective job on keeping up on what's coming out.

Then you have the magazines coming out of Africa like Africa Now and The New African, which also are very readable and up-to-date. Other journals I want to mention are Africa Confidential and Africa Events. Each of these provides an inquiry into the intelligence of Africa.

Now I've taken the trouble to list principal publishers of books on Africa. Westview Press does a tremendous job of publishing books on Africa. Indiana University Press and the University of California Press are absolutely the most active Africana producing university presses. The University Of Wisconsin Press has published some good materials, and you have the old reliables such as Oxford, Harvard, Cornell, Cambridge, and Yale.

Basic reference works on Africa include the Europa Series. The Europa Worldbook: Africa South of the Sahara, usually runs about a year behind, but it has such good stuff. Its contributors are so outstanding and their editorial standards are high. They have good solid statistics and are so well organized that I really recommend it if you have any kind of interest at all. There is the Cambridge Encyclopedia of Africa which is excellent, the Atlas of African Affairs, and finally, something I find very useful, the African Contemporary Record, which includes a country by country record of events on each nation of Africa by region, and recent developments in Africa which are not related to specific countries.

The major organization that is associated with Latin American studies is the Latin American Studies Association. It's located at the University of Pittsburgh and serves a similar function as the ASA does for the African studies people. We know that Latin America is even hotter today than it was a few years ago with the Nicaraguan situation, all of Central America, Grenada, the Caribbean, and Cuba. South America is, for different reasons, very critical mainly in the realm of economics and whole debt.

As I said, the Latin American Studies Association is also engaged in a number of library activities and also has an interesting character. If one thinks that the African Studies Association is difficult, then one really ought to try to attend a LASA meeting. Part of the problem with LASA is that the countries it focuses on are so close to the United States, and there are so many emigres from these countries in the United States, that it's already a mobilized, politicized issue. There is a tendency, as is characteristic of universities, to be critical of policies which tend to treat these countries in a traditional way, what the Latin American studies people call the

"imperialistic way," or what we might call a heavy-handed, gunboat diplomacy, dominant perspective. There is a heavy dose of Marxism in the LASA organization. I would say that is not the case in the ASA. In the ASA, the issue is much more like a morality play, black versus white. You don't have the ideological factor coming into it nearly to that extent. With the LASA, when you go to a meeting at least twenty-five percent or more of the people either are Marxists or believe they are Marxists. It's difficult to break in, so the organization is heavily politicized and there are no real alternatives.

There are a number of major journals on Latin America. I brought one with me called Latin American Perspectives, which is quite radical. This particular issue focuses on the revolutionary transformation of Nicaragua. There are other journals which are not quite as committed to a particular, as they call it, "Latin American perspective." The Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs and the Journal of Latin American Studies tend to be more objective. There are a number of positions and perspectives that come out of these journals that I think are important. And I think it's also very important to know that there is a very heavy, pro-Latin American academic lobby that has to be taken into account by librarians.

Moving on to Asia, the major association connected with Asia is the Asian Studies Association located at the University of Michigan. It is not nearly as politicized as ASA or LASA; the Marxist/Leninist aspects are not there. There is a lot of pro-Chinese feeling but that has become quite legitimate over the past ten to fifteen years as we know. I have a couple of journals I brought in published by the Association such as The Journal of Asian Studies and Asian Survey, a well established journal.

Let me say something about the regionalization of Asia before I finish. I think you can divide Asia into South Asia, which includes India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and I think perhaps Afghanistan, and Southeast Asia with which we are very familiar and nauseam for what happened in the sixties and seventies. Today I would include the Philippines as part of that group. In the Pacific you have a number of islands some of which have been in the headlines. Fiji just had a military coup. In Northeast Asia we have the issues of North and South Korea. The role of Japan of course is very crucial in Asia as is that of China. What separates Asia from Latin America and Africa is that you have major actors, one that used to be considered part of the Second World, that is the Soviet Bloc, and one which is part of the First World but which is an increasing competitor with the United States with interesting implications for the future. So you have a much different kind of game in Asia.

One last comment about the Third World. Increasingly, as I said at the beginning, the Third World is being treated as an entity. I have a number of categories which I basically borrowed from existing works focused on the Third World. Journals dealing with the Third World as an entity are the Third World Quarterly, published in Great Britain by scholars from the Third World, and basically an economic development oriented journal called the Journal of Developing Areas. Other journals include the Journal of African and Asian Studies, and Current History.

I mentioned I was drawing from categories which I use in my Third World courses as to how to focus on Third World issues of debt, Marxism/Leninism, religion and politics, art, popular Catholicism in Central America, ethnicity and ethnic conflict, environmental problems such as drought and famine in Ethiopia, floods and earthquakes in places like Mexico and Nicaragua, military coups and political instability which are always prevalent in Latin America and increasingly characteristic of Southeast Asia and Africa, and international issues like the non-aligned movement and what we call North-South problems between the developed countries and the Third World.

## TERRORISM

Mark V. Kauppi, Ph.D.  
Professor of Terrorism and Low Intensity Conflict  
Defense Intelligence College

What I want to do today is really two things. Of most interest to you will be, first, giving you an idea of what I consider to be some of the better material, books and bibliographies you may want to consider purchasing, and second, giving you an idea of what I do at the College in terms of regular classes. I would like to discuss, if we have enough time, some basic misconceptions on terrorism which unfortunately are reflected in a lot of the literature you see on this subject.

Now to generalize about a lot of this literature is very trendy. A lot of money has gone into government programs. In fact, some of us owe our jobs to the investment in the terrorist industry. It's a growth industry not unlike fast food franchises where you find a lot of the so-called "beltway bandits" also getting substantial contracts to do work dealing with terrorism. I personally find this interesting in that, if you look at the statistics, at least in terms of American citizens who have experienced terrorism, the number of U.S. citizens actually killed by terrorists, for instance in 1985, totaled two. The total number of U.S. citizens, and we're excluding the U.S. Marines in Lebanon here, killed abroad between 1973 and 1985 totaled 169. So we're talking about more people every day killed on the highways in this country than are killed over a good ten year period by terrorists abroad.

Furthermore, more Americans were killed in 1974 overseas than in 1984. Having said this, we still have seen the incredible increase in money and taxpayers' dollars going into analyzing this phenomenon of terrorism.

What I want to do next is simply go over this single page handout here and highlight what I consider some of the essential works you may want to consider purchasing for your libraries. If I would suggest one single work you may want to purchase it's International Terrorism: A Bibliography that was published by Westview Press in 1986. It totals some 470 pages and shows absolutely every conceivable book and article which has been published on terrorism. They do a good job on breaking it down with regards to various areas of the world and they list all of the current reference works, general works, general and psychological aspects of terrorism, strategy and tactics of terrorism, and countermeasures to terrorism. So I think this in particular would be a good source for any library to have and I strongly recommend it. There is the second Directory of International Terrorism by George Rosie. This is almost more of a dictionary as opposed to a bibliography in many ways. Finally, I would recommend Edward F. Mickolus and Peter A. Fleming, eds., Terrorism, 1980-1987: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography (Greenwood Press, 1988).

As for journals, since terrorism as an academic discipline did not begin until

the 1960s when we had the hijackings and the beginnings of a number of terrorist incidents, this topic does not have a very long history as opposed to the literature on the Middle East and other areas of the Third World. Therefore you do not find, with a few exceptions, a great number of journals devoted to the study of terrorism. There's no academic organization whose members are all interested in terrorism as opposed to the Middle East Studies Association. There are, however, two journals. The first, Terrorism: An International Journal, is the most academic. The other, Terrorism, Violence, and Insurgency, is edited by a gentleman from the Rand Corporation. Rand has had ongoing projects dealing with terrorism going back to the 1960s, so you find shorter articles here. This doesn't mean there aren't a lot of articles on terrorism to be found. In Foreign Policy, Foreign Affairs, or in any number of the mainstream international relations journals you find various articles.

As for books, I've given you an updated listing of what the Pentagon has and I have added a couple of other items. I would suggest that if you wanted to have in your library one text that gives a good historical overview, as well as a good contemporary analysis of what has happened, I would recommend Walter Laqueur's The Age of Terrorism, which is more than a simple update of his earlier book on terrorism which came out in 1977. This just came out this year.

One reason I like Laqueur is he's very provocative. His basic perspective on terrorism was reflected in an opinion editorial piece in the Washington Post last year under the headline "Terrorism is an irritant, not a mortal danger." So in spite of writing an entire book on this subject he does tend to think it's one of the more overrated concerns when it comes to U.S. policy. So for that reason alone I think it's provocative.

Something that has just come out is Robert Slater and Michael Stohl's Perspectives on International Terrorism, published by St. Martin's Press. One reason I mention this book is that the papers in it were originally presented at a conference at DIA. It is an excellent analysis of current thinking in the social sciences on terrorism.

Finally, Walter Laqueur and Yonah Alexander have an updated version of what is called the Terrorism Reader. What I like about this particular book are the excerpts from actual statements by supporters of terrorism, terrorist manifestoes, and writings on terrorism going all the way back to Aristotle. It is a good source book to have that allows students or any of your other patrons to get a feel for what Marx or some of the nineteenth century anarchists have to say on terrorism. I think it's also useful because some of the conclusions or answers to the questions I posed just now would surprise a lot of people.

I also would like to mention the Current News that comes out of DoD, especially the issues on terrorism which have all the clippings of the previous month from the Washington Post, Washington Times, New York Times, and papers throughout the country.

Finally, in terms of sources, has anyone mentioned Sidney Kramer here in Washington? I think the single most useful thing I can tell you librarians is to get on the Sidney Kramer catalog mailing list. This is the best bookstore in the entire East Coast for defense-related literature. Every single book that comes out that deals with anything relating to defense, they have it first. Its toll free number is (800) 423-BOOK, and the store is located at 1825 I Street, NW.

## CENTRAL INFORMATION REFERENCE AND CONTROL SYSTEM

Thomas Perry  
Chief, Information Research Branch  
Air Force Foreign Technology Division

This presentation is designed to give you an overview of the Central Information Reference and Control System or CIRC for short: what CIRC is and how, if you have an interest, you might gain access to a portion of the system. CIRC is an online bibliographic information retrieval system which encompasses the entire spectrum of database production, from selection of information to the abstracting, indexing entry, and storage of the information and, finally, the retrieval and dissemination of that information to an end user.

CIRC is sponsored by the Defense Intelligence Agency. The Foreign Science and Technology Division at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Air Force Systems Command, is the DIA Executive Agent for the day-to-day operation and maintenance of CIRC. The selection, indexing, and entry of intelligence information into CIRC is a shared responsibility among the five Department of Defense Scientific and Technical Production Centers. FTD, however, manages the entire open literature exploitation program for CIRC. The rest of this presentation will be focused on the open literature portion of the CIRC system.

The system is a series of databases arranged approximately by document age. Currently there are more than 8,000,000 individual references spread across CIRC's bibliographic databases. In addition to the bibliographic databases, CIRC also hosts a number of support databases to aid in online searching and in document acquisition. Later I will cover two of the support databases.

Currently CIRC is available to over 100 users including DoD and government agencies, and some DoD contractors. CIRC is operational normally from eight to five Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.

Annually, over 1,400 regular serial titles, 5,000 books, monographs, and conference proceedings, and 32 Soviet newspapers are selectively screened for input into CIRC under the open literature program. One caveat, however, is in order. With the exception of military equipment literature, which is worldwide in scope, the remaining categories of information are heavily skewed towards the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the People's Republic of China. I would remind you that this is a scientific and technical intelligence database, and the information is chosen on the basis of what is of interest to scientific and technical intelligence production agencies. This is not a database if you're looking for political or economic information.

As with other information databases, you can search CIRC retrospectively in an interactive online mode or you can establish a Selected Dissemination of Information or current awareness profile to be run in a batch mode against new data before it is input into the online database.

CIRC uses IBM's STAIRS Database Management System. If you have any experience with bibliographic retrieval services, either BRS or BRS After Dark, you'll have little trouble learning CIRC's command language. However, the document structure of CIRC is quite different from BRS. One thing CIRC does not have is a controlled thesaurus of any kind.

The one area where CIRC departs from most online bibliographic databases is in the extent of indexing that each document undergoes. Each significant personality, facility, or item of nomenclature in the entire document under review is indexed into CIRC and is retrievable. In addition, when there are specific attributes of a person, facility, or piece of equipment, and it's clearly stated in the document what that relationship is, these attributes, encoded, are also in CIRC and are retrievable.

This information, if it's available in the document being indexed, is in fact captured for every significant person mentioned. There are similar lists of attributes for facilities and for nomenclature items, particularly pieces of equipment. Also, if there is a clear relationship between a person and a place or a piece of equipment, this is also indexed and the search can be structured to only look, for example, for a person at a certain place who is involved with a certain piece of equipment. If the document clearly shows that relationship, it can be retrieved.

Once a retrieval has been made against CIRC, there are two ways of getting the information. On an unsecure system, which is what you would have if you gained access, you could print the unclassified information directly online. You can also ask for it to be mailed to you in an offline print and it would be sent to you by first class mail from FTD. If any of you were to gain access to classified material within CIRC, on the unclassified system you do not see the document. What you get is a representation that here is a classified document. If you really want to see the document you're going to have to have it printed offline and it will be sent to you registered mail if it contains any SECRET information, or first class mail if it's CONFIDENTIAL and you're within the United States. Classified and unclassified retrievals on a given search are split, so that the unclassified mail can be sent first class and get to you quicker. But you do have that option as well as browsing the unclassified information online at the time you're connected to the system.

There are two support databases on the CIRC system that might be of interest to you. One is the Translations Availability Database (TRAN) and the other the Translation Index Database (XLAX). TRAN contains references to finished translations and government translations that are in progress. The source of the information for this database is the Automated Consolidated Translation Survey, or ACTS, which is maintained by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service. Currently there are over 400,000 references in TRAN from 1980 to August of this year. The references to finished translations in TRAN also include those done by American and British organizations as well as U.S. Government agencies. The Translation Index Database was CIRC's precursor to FBIS' automation. This database contains over 315,000 references primarily to scientific and technical translations which range from the 1960s to 1983. As

resources permit, the contents of the XLAX database will in fact be folded into TRAN and in time there will be only one translations database. The record for a translation entry is a very minimal record. It was never meant to be searchable in a way you would search one of the bibliographic databases. It presupposes your knowledge that a document exists, and all TRANS attempts to tell you is whether it has been translated and by whom. There is the title information, source document, and who did the translation.

There are three service offices that authorize access to the system depending on which of the military departments you are in. If you're a DoD organization, you would contact DIA. If you want access to CIRC only for the use of the translation databases, say that in your request. It will make it easier. We can control to which databases an organization has access as well as having access to the entire system. If that's all you want, you can have that and nothing else. What you need is a PC, a modem, and the ability to pay the phone bills.

FTD also provides training for the CIRC system. It is done through a contractor and the training is done at Wright-Patterson. There's a basic three-day course once a month and a two-day advanced course every two months. It's a three day class on the basic and a two day class on the advanced. In addition, FTD has six copies of an audio-visual package which can be used for self-paced instruction.

To summarize, CIRC is a complete information support system designed to meet the needs of scientific and technical intelligence analysts. Its distinguishing features are selective screening from a wide variety of open and classified literature for relevant scientific and technical information. Comprehensive indexing of each selected document includes a full bibliographic citation, a representative abstract or extract, and all significant personalities, facilities, and nomenclatures that are referenced in the document.

THE ANNUAL SERVICE UPDATES  
AND CAREER PROGRAMS

## Remarks

Paul Klinefelter  
Chairman, Executive Board  
Military Librarians' Workshops

This is the Thirty-First Military Librarians' Workshop. Perhaps I make too much of this point, but thirty-one years is quite long for a professional group like ours and it takes a lot of people with unusual dedication to sponsor these things. We've been exceptionally lucky. The original premise, that the Workshops would be sponsored with total responsibility going to the host, rotating among the Services, and rotating geographically as well so the travel burden for any particular set of librarians wouldn't be too heavy, has worked out well and I think will continue to do so. We have held these in all parts of the country, and almost made it to Canada at one time. In any case, the Canadians have always been a valuable part of these Workshops. We have a format and size that is not uncomfortable and which permit even a relatively small library community to host one of these things. It's a big job but it can be done.

Next year the Navy will take us to San Diego and this one will, in fact, be the second Military Librarians' Workshop hosted out there. The organization has changed its name in the meantime. The Navy Electronics Laboratory has become the Naval Ocean Systems Center. The following year (1989) we will go to San Antonio for the first ever topical program on medical librarianship. This is a vast field with specialized methods and resources. Fred Todd already has acceptance from his superiors and will be working on a very rich Workshop. San Antonio couldn't be a better location since there is perhaps a larger concentration of medical research and librarianship in that area than anywhere else in the world. All three Services are heavily represented there and I predict it will be a very good Workshop.

We won't stop there, of course. After the Air Force has taken its turn, Jim Burns tells me--still unofficially--that TRADOC is most willing to take responsibility for holding the first Workshop in the Tidewater area. When DoD takes its turn in 1991 the location may be the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, one of the world's most beautiful sites. You have an ambitious program in front of you, created through your efforts and your imagination, and I think it's going to work very well.

We will now have the Service Reports on accomplishments and problem areas in the various Service sectors. It has occurred to me in planning future Workshops how much change there has been in the kinds of subjects these Workshops address. If we seem to have covered everything, we haven't. They say that in the history of the Papacy, after an activist Pope like John, a pastoral Pope is needed to repair the wounds and get everyone happy and adjusted to living with the new things developed by the preceeding holder of

the office. We've often had technical sessions, followed by ones that covered entirely new sectors of librarianship. This variation is a very good thing. Librarianship has evolved so much. You have all had to become managers, ADP specialists, personnel experts, etc. What started out to be a profession wherein the training was relatively narrow and extremely sectarian has become one where you have to be all things to all people. The ceiling on where you could go from a library position has been breached.

Federal Library  
and Information Center Committee

Milton McGee  
Network Coordinator

I'd like to address such issues as staffing, communications, new training classes and opportunities, new services, and any questions you may have on the FEDLINK program.

In the area of staffing this past year, the Executive Advisory Council of FEDLINK supported a budget, that you later approved, and which increased our staff by ten people. At that time, some said it would take us two years to hire them. We took that challenge and are fighting to get people on board faster to provide the service you need. I'd like to bring you up to date on our progress in that area. I'd like to say they're all hired and functioning but they're not. We're making decent progress. All these positions had to be written up and coordinated through the Library of Congress Classification Office. At this time, I believe we've selected a writer and are posting for a fiscal manager and several fiscal clerks. In the areas of handling statements, etc., it all falls on one group of people and they've done a tremendous job, but you can only do so much before you break down. The Management of FEDLINK realized as critical the necessity to better staff the fiscal area, and is trying to do just that.

Two other areas that are critical in terms of staffing are the handling of contracts, where we are trying to get a Vendor Services Coordinator who will chase after the hundred plus contracts FEDLINK maintains, and a Products and Services Librarian to work with the Vendor Services Coordinator to provide information to you more readily. We've lost our accountant and the technician who did our printing and publishing. But we've hired a library school graduate to help us administratively in several areas such as profiling and handling orders and equipment.

In the area of statements and interagency agreements, our automated system is functioning quite well and we've been able to generate statements more rapidly. In the area of communications we've had a lot of activity. During one really active period, telephone calls just overwhelmed us so we set up a temporary hot line with a network librarian filling in. This worked fairly well. As a result, within the fiscal unit we'll be establishing a two person communications section to man the phones from, say seven in the morning to six thirty at night, to give you more freedom to call in and get information.

We've expanded our electronic bulletin board to include many information packages. It's currently providing about three hours of information a day to people calling in. It's a really good way to get information. We have the calendar there, plus the names, addresses, and phone numbers of all the advisory committees and job announcements. We've also tried to improve the monthly newsletters and technical notes.

It's been a very active year for the FEDLINK Advisory Council. The Council has shown great leadership in advocating several service programs, and also has provided a lot of interaction with OCLC User Council delegates trying to improve communications and representing the members of FEDLINK to get results. There is an ad hoc Committee in the FEDLINK EAC looking at ways to obtain your opinions on significant issues and ways to get that information back to OCLC.

In the area of training it's been a very active year providing training and workshop opportunities for FEDLINK members and federal librarians throughout the country. FLICC has provided about thirteen or fourteen different activities and workshops here in town and in various other parts of the country. Additionally, FEDLINK has been cooperating with other networks to provide training. We have contracts with almost every regional network. As soon as the contracts are signed with PALINET, in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey area, PRLC in the Pittsburgh area, and OHIONET, we'll be providing opportunities for you to attend workshops in your region and bill them through your OCLC accounts. Additionally, the FEDLINK Microcomputer Applications Program has initiated every other Friday, workshops on software applications dealing with acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, and serials control.

In the area of new services it's been a big year. The book ordering service, with the four contracts, is now in place and can be used. A few of the minicomputer systems contracts have been signed and we're looking to find ways to provide microcomputer systems to you in an easier manner. Currently you can get OCLC's microcomputer system through us quite easily, but others are not so easily obtained.

Perhaps you've been to other forums where Mr. Riley has worked from a matrix of services we provide, such as bibliographic management systems, book ordering services, and CD-ROM services and systems. I assume most of you are members and have received our large yellow directory for this year which gives all you need to know about our services. In the mail you'll be receiving an update which will give you information on the book ordering service plus a couple of other services. We have a few services offering electronic mail and document delivery. In the area of microfilm products, this year the Congressional Information Service's microfilm products are available, and UMI is trying to get their serials on microfilm onto our program. Newswire services also are available this year.

In other areas we've tried to improve communications and to understand the needs of our members. I guess the biggest effort has been by Mr. Riley who has traveled twice to Europe and around the country to various meetings.

## DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER

Betsy Fox  
Special Assistant

My purpose today is to provide an update on some of the initiatives the Department of Defense has underway. Clearly the time is only going to allow mention of a few of these but I'd like to describe, first of all, the information technology developments DTIC has underway, some of which I'm sure you've already heard of, and give you a status report because using technology is one way we can improve our productivity.

The developments DTIC has underway will allow us not only to improve our processing internally but allow us to significantly improve service to our users. One of the very exciting projects underway is the Electronic Document System. Its purpose is the implementation of an automatic document storage, retrieval, and demand reproduction system to replace the existing manual system. The concept is the design of a system which will scan documents from hard copy and eventually from microform, digitize and convert the scanned data into ASCII code, store the data on high density magnetic and optical disk, and, on demand, electronically transfer the digital data to laser printers or other output devices for transfer to our users. A prototype system is expected in early 1989.

A second project is the Local Automation Model, known as LAM. The concept of LAM is to develop an automated system that could be installed locally at library sites for cataloging and retrieval, but would also be compatible with DTIC's online system known as DROLS. This would allow simultaneous searching of the local collection as well as DROLS, and would permit uploading and downloading of data between the two databases. Two prototypes are in place: one at the Defense Nuclear Agency and the other at TRADOC. The Request for Proposal for the production version was released by the Library of Congress' Contracting Office with a closing date of 4 December. We expect a production LAM to be available for installation in the spring of 1988.

You probably also have heard of the DoD Gateway Information System, DGIS, which is a cooperative effort between DoD, DTIC, DOE, NASA, and NTIS. Present day access to information resources for databases is limited since each database has its own complex access procedures and command language. In addition, results from multiple databases cannot be combined and analyzed easily by the user. DGIS is intended to provide researchers and managers access to many different agencies using a simple access procedure. Data analysis, merging, post-processing, and graphical presentations can be easily and quickly accomplished through DGIS. During FY87, it became an operational prototype and the first training classes were held. Work continues on the common command language, post-processing routines, and end user search assistance. There is also a project just started to establish an arrangement with database producers and vendors to allow DGIS users who access other databases to have the cost debited from their NTIS accounts.

You already may be receiving some hard copy reports that have been mailed to you that were reproduced on our new two-sided microfiche printer. The printer was developed for DTIC by Xerox and delivered in August 1987 for acceptance testing. The new printer is faster, of better quality, and has the obvious benefit of printing on both sides of the paper. Since this kind of product was not previously available in the commercial marketplace, DTIC funded the development of this product that will now be available for sale to others, a perfect example of technology transfer.

I'd like to turn now to two very important cooperative efforts that I believe are very significant within the DoD: CENDI, and what we call the Joint Coordinating Committee. CENDI is an acronym which is derived from the participating organizations and stands for Commerce, Energy, NASA, National Library of Medicine, and Defense Information. They meet to take positive, cooperative action to improve the productivity of Federal R&D to run an efficient and responsive technical information program. One of its accomplishments this year has been the development of a standard report documentation page, currently in the approval process, which will replace DD Form 1473 that is now required in all DoD documents. I believe standardization efforts such as this will allow for much easier electronic exchange of information across Federal lines in the future.

The second, newer cooperative effort I'd like to tell you about is the Joint Coordinating Committee. It's a formalized, interdepartmental working group on technical information exchange between the Departments of Defense and Energy. A significant amount of DoD money funds military applications research in the national laboratories, and these funds are funneled through the Department of Energy. Yet within the DoD, researchers had no real efficient way to determine if some useful related R&D information was published within these organizations. So the Joint Coordinating Committee was formed to address those kinds of issues, and a major initiative of this working group has been to work out the details of an exchange of databases. The citations from the classified DOE system will be available to DoD researchers on DROLS. We will not be exchanging documents; if you find something you want you will have to go to the appropriate point within the Department of Energy to obtain it. But at least you will know that it exists. Implementation of this system is expected to be accomplished prior to the end of the year.

The last item I'd like to mention is the status of the revised work unit information system regulation. Some of you may have seen a draft which was circulated for coordination. This draft currently is being re-written due to the large number of comments received on the earlier version. This new regulation will have a title change and will be called "Technical Efforts and Management Support," or TEAMS database, to reflect the expansion of files within the database beyond the current work unit summaries. The work unit information system will be a major file. The database is being expanded to include cooperative R&D agreements, unfunded R&D studies, and contract advisory and assistance studies. DTIC will be doing a new input manual as soon as the regulation comes out and this also will be circulated for your comments.

## CANADIAN SERVICE UPDATE

Katherine Murphy  
Canadian Forces College Library

On behalf of the Canadian attendees I would like to thank both the Military Librarians' Workshop and the Defense Intelligence Agency for sponsoring the Thirty-First Military Librarians' Workshop. The sessions have been thought provoking and the collegiality has been tremendous. We greatly appreciate your sharing of information resources with us, and we would like to do some information resource sharing with you.

Canada's information agencies are accessible through various diplomatic channels to U.S. Government agencies and libraries, and there's also an informal net that I would particularly like to share with you. What I am going to discuss today is how to obtain unclassified scientific, technical, and historical works on the defense of Canada. The primary agency for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technical information relating to Canadian defense is the Directorate of Scientific Information Services. This agency collects the reports produced by our six defense research establishments and Canadian defense contractors. The agency distributes to the United States, through DTIC, Canadian reports in both English and French, and the reports are announced through regular DTIC channels. Report literature is accessible to qualified U.S. users. If you have a query concerning Canadian science and technology, I recommend you contact DTIC.

Works on Canadian military history can be obtained from one of two outstanding Canadian military history collections. The collections of our National Defense Headquarters Library in Ottawa, and our Royal Military College Library in Kingston, Ontario, are considered national resource collections by our National Library, and are accessible through the Canadian Union Catalog. The Catalog is automated and consists of two automated bibliographic utilities: DOBUS, run by the National Library of Canada, and UTLAS, run by a commercial company, International Thompson.

Current information on the Canadian Armed Forces can be obtained from the Director General of Information at the National Defense Headquarters in Ottawa. This Agency produces our Departments' Annual Reports, a series of backgrounders and reviews, and also press statements.

Open periodical literature on Canada's defense can be obtained from the Canadian Forces College Library, the Agency which I represent. The Library maintains a series of bibliographies on matters concerning Canada's defense. The College is also involved with another Canadian Government agency, the Canadian International Institute for Peace and Security, in developing a Canadian database on defense and peace matters.

If you have any questions concerning the Canadian information services, the names, addresses, and agencies are listed in the MLW Directory that was

distributed for the Conference. Thank you again for your hospitality. Washington is a most beautiful town and your collegiality, and the informal network we've established here has been of tremendous value for the Canadian attendees.

## Annual Service Update -- Army

Dorothy McDyson  
Chief, Army Library Management Office

It's a pleasure to be back with this group again and to tell you what the Army's been doing. Last year I told you about the organizational alignment of Army libraries and that the Army Library Committee had done a study and essentially recommended that Army libraries be placed in the information management chain. The study was staffed and there were a number of non-concurrences. In 1987 the policy was revised and essentially proposed that the command librarian be in the information management chain. As far as library operations were concerned, the proposal left it up to the commanders. This was staffed as policy with some comments to be expected. We are addressing some resource issues and have issued a letter which essentially says we don't know when you are going to get a final version. At this point in time, we have not briefed our three star general and until we brief him, I cannot even make a prediction as to the outcome.

The next topic I want to mention is the management of commercial periodicals with appropriated funds. The Army issued an implementing instruction last April to the DoD Instruction. What is essentially in our policy letter will be combined in AR-2596, the Army Regulation on the Army Library System. I also want to mention that the DoD Council on Integrity and Management Improvement has identified the management of commercial periodicals, purchased with appropriated funds, as an initiative in the fiscal 1988-89 Management Improvement Plan, which will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget. What this means to us is that when a Management Improvement Plan is submitted, it will require periodic update to the Department of Defense Council on Integrity and Management. At this point in time, we don't know whether these updates will be annual or more frequent. Unfortunately these taskings have come to us with very short suspenses. I'm alerting you to the fact that this looks like it's going to be an ongoing reporting requirement.

For several years I've been telling you about a technician training package that the Army has been working on. This package consists of twelve independent modules with each module having a workbook. The good news is the package is about finished and we expect to distribute this package to the Army Visual Support Centers in early January. We are also going to distribute one copy of the entire package, i.e., twelve modules, to all Army command librarians. We also plan to provide a set to the Navy and Air Force.

Many of you may recall that the Army Library Management Office consolidates the votes for the National Information Standards Organization (NISO). We have heard a lot about standardization over the past several years. The good news I want to mention today is that the standard for technical reports is going to be published next month. This standard is something a lot of us have worked on for a number of years. This is American National Standard 239.18, "Scientific and Technical Reports: Organization, Preparation and Production."

The last item of interest I want to mention is the fact that the GAO report on "Contracting Out of the NOA Libraries" has been published. It is dated August 1987. There are some interesting things in it. To mention only one, GAO found that the contractors lowered their costs every year a small amount and were able to do this by projecting the use of volunteers. I made a query to the head of the audit on the question of sensitive information. Apparently it is not illegal to contract with foreign owned companies just because an organization has sensitive information. For those of you interested in obtaining a copy of the GAO report, you can write to the General Accounting Office, P.O. BOX 6015, Gaithersburg, MD. 20877. This is GAO Report GAO-RCED-87-184 dated August 1987. You can also call (202) 275-6241.

The last thing I want to mention is something called the Army Career Training Development Education System. We have been talking about this for a few years in the Army and nothing has happened until June when we were invited to a three day meeting in Baltimore. We were tasked with developing a systematic training plan by September. In my case I was able to call on a steering committee which had formerly helped us to do our job analyses. So we began to work and what we essentially did was to relate needs for training back to those knowledges we developed in our access packages. For those of you who have filled out the Army package, there are 127 knowledges and 8 abilities. The reason for the great haste in submitting a plan was so we could get something in the budget cycle. We got a plan in and also some dollars applied to it, under a million for librarians. The interesting thing about this is next week we brief the functional chief and the day after the functional chiefs of all civilian career programs in the Army meet with General Ono. I think it's the first time the military has taken an interest in the training of civilians. I feel it's an extremely positive effort on the part of the Army.

## Annual Service Update - Air Force

Norman E. Dakin  
USAF Library Program

This has been an exciting year for Air Force librarians. Our pre-ALA workshop in San Francisco continued our "Back to Basics" theme and further sharpened management skills. The workshop theme was "Challenges-To Make Creative Choices," and provided practical exercises in strategic planning and problem-solving. One hundred five individuals attended this year's workshop, down from the previous year's 140. Planning is already underway for New Orleans, with a lock on 100 sleeping rooms and meeting space at the beautiful Clarion Hotel. Air Force Systems Command, headquartered at Andrews AFB here in the Washington, D.C. area, just concluded a very successful two-day pre-MLW workshop with all but two of its library directors participating.

Perhaps the biggest challenge to Air Force librarians was the OSD directed library management of the purchase of commercial periodicals which resulted from a 1983/84 DOD/IG audit. Heads of service libraries drafted a Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) which was approved and issued on 19 June 1986. It was implemented by the Air Force with the publication of AFR 215-15 on 17 September 1986, which expanded the scope of library management to include the purchase of all commercial publications with some specific exceptions, such as legal and medical publications. After hearing testimony on the FY87 budget, the Director of the Air Force Budget concluded that effective management of the purchase of commercial publications by libraries required central funding and procurement. As a result, commands identified their publications requirements, transferred dollars into the Air Force Library Program central budget, and all purchases are now through libraries. For the first time, the Air Force can track expenditures of dollars for commercial publications, as well as limit unnecessary duplication and eliminate the purchase of non-mission essential publications. Librarians accepted the challenge and as a result have gained both visibility and credibility at all levels within the organization.

The forty-five percent increase in the central budget which resulted created an unacceptable strain on the capabilities of the library central book procurement. As a result, major changes were instituted. A ten-vendor Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) test, involving 75 of the Air Force's 167 account numbered libraries, was conducted. Evaluation of vendor performance indicated the viability of multiple BPAs, coupled with FEDLINK book procurement contracts as the preferred method for central procurement of materials and services. The transfer of central funds to FEDLINK for deposit and use against FEDLINK periodical contracts further supported library management of commercial publications. Future plans call for more BPAs and the gradual transition to a central online acquisition program.

Six of the seven initial librarian interns completed their two-year training and were placed in career-covered positions, while the seventh elected to

accept a non-career covered position in the Air University Library. A backfill on one intern position was authorized for FY87, and filled on 13 October by Dorothy Blow from ATT Consumer Products Division, Shreveport, Louisiana. She is a professional librarian, but due to the elimination of the library as an economy measure, has been out of the field, so her internship is re-entry to the profession. She's assigned to the Office of the Air Force Librarian for the two-year internship, but will receive specialized training in most of the Air Force libraries in San Antonio during that time. The two-year internship program will continue, we hope, with the remaining four authorizations filled during FY88 and FY89. Entry will remain at the GS-07 level, but the final target grade will be reduced to GS-10 from the previous GS-11 level.

As a result of an informal meeting of command librarians at the close of the Air Force Librarians' Workshop in New York last year, an Air Force Library Steering Committee was formed and held its first meeting in August of 1986, and its second meeting in February 1987. The first meeting served to establish the purpose, goals, and objectives of the Committee, while the second meeting served to begin the strategic planning process to establish long range goals for the Air Force Library Program. The third meeting, just concluded, saw the first draft strategic plan presented for review, comment, revision, publication, and implementation.

The announcement of the reorganization of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation resulted in turmoil and confusion in the ranks. The Congress ruled that certain activities, including libraries, were essential activities and directed that they receive full appropriated fund support. It also ruled that the use of appropriated funds by income generating MWR activities was prohibited in most cases, and that henceforth, such activities must be self-sustaining and operated as businesses. A special task force was appointed to recommend changes in the organization. After four months of research and deliberation, they developed some thirty recommended initiatives among which was the transfer of libraries to education. The final decision on the task force's recommendations by Air Force has still not been announced. Based on the number of major commands that opposed the transfer of libraries to education, there is some hope that we will remain with Morale, Welfare, and Recreation, where, although the climate is not ideal, we do have access to some \$5.2 million annually in unappropriated funds to pay for some 500 FTE clerical positions which would either be lost or have to be paid from appropriated funds if we were to be realigned with Education.

Two commands and one general library were successful in acquiring integrated library systems. The Military Airlift Command (MAC) and the Strategic Air Command (SAC), got special FASCAP funding and selected CLSI for all MAC libraries, and DataTrek for all SAC libraries. Eglin, the Florida base library used year-end funds to purchase the CLSI system.

The Air Force Weapons Laboratory Library at Kirkland AFB, New Mexico, will be the site of the third DTIC field office and the second such office installed in an Air Force library--the other is in the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory

Library at Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts. The new office will serve both DOE and DoD, as well as the Small Business Administration and current and potential contractors.

Construction of a new facility at the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, will allow for the integration of all library services in a much needed expanded space. The Air Force's alternative to construction is the PortaStructure Library and the sixth is being considered for purchase for Taegu, Korea. It will complement those already in use at Langley AFB, Virginia; Clark AB and Camp Wallace in the Philippines; Suwon AB, Korea; and Bellows AS, Hawaii. They are practical, economical, and handsome. Renovated libraries included much-needed facilities at Nellis AFB, Nevada, and Andrews AFB, among others.

There are four recognition programs which affect Air Force librarians. They are the Curtis E. LeMay Award for Outstanding Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs; Program Excellence; the Air Force Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Meritorious Awards for Librarians; and the Air Force Library Public Relations Awards Contest.

The Curtis E. LeMay Award went to Lackland AFB, Texas, where Iris Varela, Base Librarian and her staff were credited with making significant contributions to the program.

Meritorious awards were presented to Dorothy Hart, Base Librarian, Nellis AFB; Mary Ellen Haug, Academic Librarian, United States Air Force Academy Library; and Margaret O'Drobinak, Technical Librarian, Air Force Flight Test Center Library, Edwards AFB, California.

A total of 63 out of 127 general libraries received the coveted Air Force Program Excellence Award. Criteria for both academic and special libraries are being published so that all types of libraries will be represented in the future.

The Air Force Library Public Relations Awards Contest selected winning scrapbooks in six categories based on size of library, and cash prizes for library improvements were awarded. The Travis Air Force Base (California) Library, under the direction of Nina Jacobs, was presented a John Cotton Dana Service Library category award at the annual H.W. Wilson tea during ALA in San Francisco. The citation accompanying the award reads "...for planning and presenting a well-rounded program employing a creative library logo, the 'Well-Read Baron,' that publicized the individualized library services available to all base library users."

This has been only a brief summary of what took place among Air Force libraries in 1987. We look forward with confidence and enthusiasm to a coming year filled with challenges and accomplishments.

## Annual Service Update -- Navy

Stanley Kalkus  
Director, Navy Library

The reason I missed the last workshop was because the Secretary's Committee Meeting was held at the same time and expansion, money, and billets were at stake. Now since that meeting the Office of Coordinator of Naval Libraries finally established one position of Secretary to the Coordinator. One professional position will be established towards the end of this fiscal year and one professional position in FY89. In the meantime, I do continue to wear two hats and the Navy Department Library Staff does continue to support the coordinator's function. The Navy Department Library also gains one position, that of Assistant Reference Librarian, and another position of cataloger and library technician will be established during this fiscal year. All in all the coordinator's office is scheduled to have three to four people and the Navy Department Library staff should be doubled by FY90.

There is some problem with space and also, the most important if you work for the Government, is the Directive. We are preparing a new Instructive on the function of coordination of Naval libraries. We are also heavily involved with the procurement of commercial periodicals.

As far as the OPM Register is concerned, as you've heard both the Army and I believe the Air Force took some action but, to the best of my knowledge, the results are zero. The Register was not opened for the past nineteen months and there is no indication they intend to open it. We are recycling librarians and robbing each other. In particular our lower level positions are especially hard to fill. Most of the time when we advertise a GS-09 position we get applications from GS-06 library technicians. I did suggest, and I still believe, that all three Services should act together on this because, after all, we do employ more than half of the Federal librarians.

Towards the end of the last fiscal year we had a sudden windfall of money and bought a minicomputer. We intend to make our union list of serials available online to Navy libraries and also to list positions open and people interested in those positions. The third edition of the union list of serials was published and will be distributed to interested Navy and Marine Corps libraries by the Faxon Corporation. The list contains almost 11,000 unique titles, almost 27,000 holdings from 45 libraries. The list of Naval libraries is also being corrected and future editions will have a name and organizational index. We intend to include it in the minicomputer to be available online via an autovon number.

We do have quarterly meetings of the Washington Metropolitan Area Navy and Marine Corps Librarians and we distribute the minutes of the meetings to all Navy libraries with the exception of the General Library Program. That may change. In the middle of November I am going to Pensacola to be a member of the IG Team that hopefully will learn more about the General Library Program and will make suggestions on how to incorporate it into the overall Navy library systems.

## THE APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I

### Bibliographies

#### THE LITERATURE OF INTELLIGENCE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CHECK-LIST OF PUBLICATIONS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT (In order of mention)

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New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982.

18. WINTERBOTHAM, F.S.  
The Ultra Secret  
New York: Harper & Row, 1974. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1975, 1982).
19. WOHLSTEITER, Roberta  
Pearl Harbor: Warning and Decision  
Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1962. (pap.: same imprint).
20. YARDLEY, Herbert O.  
The American Black Chamber  
Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill, 1931. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Espionage/Intelligence Library, 1981).  
(This book on aspects of the American cryptologic effort in the years 1916-1929 of course contains no material on the Ultra secret).

## HISTORY OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The following list of books on military intelligence is merely a "starter list," since there exists many fine volumes on other aspects of U.S. and foreign intelligence. In compiling these titles, I attempted to cover a very broad range of interests which, hopefully, will whet one's appetite for additional reading. Hence, three very fine bibliographies were identified for this purpose.

DEANE J. ALLEN

### Bibliographies

Constantinides, George C. Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983.

Pforzheimer, Walter. Bibliography of Intelligence Literature: A Critical and Annotated Bibliography of Open-Source Literature. Washington, D.C.: Defense Intelligence College, (8th Edition), 1985.

Scholar's Guide to Intelligence Literature: Bibliography of the Russell J. Bowen Collection. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, Inc., 1983.

### Histories on U.S. Military Intelligence

Bidwell, Bruce W. History of the Military Intelligence Division, Department of the Army General Staff: 1775-1941. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, Inc., 1986.

Dorwart, Jeffery M. Conflict of Duty: The U.S. Navy's Intelligence Dilemma: 1919-1945. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1983.

..... The Office of Naval Intelligence: The Birth of America's First Intelligence Agency 1865-1918. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1979.

U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, AZ. The Evolution of American Military Intelligence. Mark B. Powe and Edward E. Wilson. U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, May 1973.

U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. "Final Report", Book IV, Supplementary Reports on Intelligence Activities. April 23, 1976, 94th Cong, 2d Sess. Washington: GPO, 1976.

## Aspects of Military Intelligence History

- Betts, Richard K. Surprise Attack: Lessons for Defense Planning. The Brookings Institution, 1982.
- Hessen, Robert (2d). Berlin Albert: The Memoirs and Reports of Truman Smith. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, 1984.
- Hinsley Francis H., et. al. British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and Operations. N.Y.: Cambridge University Press, 1979, 1981, 1984. (Four volumes in three books).
- Kirkpatrick, Lyman B. The U.S. Intelligence Community: Foreign Policy and Domestic Activities. N.Y.: Hill and Wang, 1973. (Valuable only through 1973).
- McChristian, Joseph A. The Role of Military Intelligence, 1965-1967. Washington: Department of the Army, U.S. GPO, 1974.
- Prados, John. The Soviet Estimate: U.S. Intelligence Analysis and Russian Military Strength. N.Y.: Dial Press, 1982.
- Richelson, Jeffrey T. The U.S. Intelligence Community. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1985. (Many inaccuracies in the details, but a good overview of how the Community is organized).
- U.S. War Department, Strategic Services Unit. War Report of the OSS. N.Y.: Walker and Company, 1976, 2 vols.
- Vagts, Alfred. The Military Attache. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967.

## "Coffee Table" Accounts, Plus

- Finnegan, John Patrick. Military Intelligence: A Picture History. Arlington, VA: U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command History Office, 1985.
- Kennedy, William V., et. al. Intelligence Warfare: Penetrating the Secret World of Today's Advanced Technology Conflict. N.Y.: Crescent Books (Crown Publishers, Inc.), 1983.
- Stanley, Roy M., III. World War II Photo Intelligence. N.Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1981.

POPULAR CULTURE AND THE CULTURAL LITERACY CONTROVERSY  
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bloom, Allan The Closing of the American Mind. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1987.

Cooper, B. Lee A Resource Guide to Themes In Contemporary American Song Lyrics, 1950-1985. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1986.

Curtis, Jim Rock Eras - Interpretations of Music & Society, 1954-1984. Bowling Green, OH: Popular Press, 1987.

Friedrich, Otto "What Really Mattered." Time, 12 Oct 1987, p. 94.

Gordon, Mark and Nachbar, Jack Currents of Warm Life: Popular Culture in American Higher Education. Bowling Green, OH: Popular Culture Press, 1980.

Hendler, Herb Year by Year in the Rock Era. New York: Praeger, 1987.

Hirsch, E.D. Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1987.

Javna, John and Gordon 60s! New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983.

Macken, B., Fornatale, P. and Ayres, B. The Rock Music Source Book. New York: Anchor, 1985.

Makower, Joel Boom! Talkin' About Our Generation. Chicago: Contemporary Books, 1985.

Spaeth, Sigmund The Facts of Life in Popular Song. New York: Whittlesey House, 1934.

Taylor, Paul Popular Music Since 1955 - A Critical Guide to the Literature. Great Britain: Mansou Publishing, Ltd., 1985.  
Taylor

## THE LITERATURE OF ANCIENT INTELLIGENCE

### Ancient Authors

Sun Tzu. The Art of War. Trans. Samuel B. Griffith, Forward by Basil Liddell Hart. Oxford University Press, 1963. Paperback

Aeneas Tacticus. On the Defense of Fortified Positions. Trans. Illinois Greek Club. Cambridge: Loeb Classical Library, 1948.

Onazander. Strategikos. Trans. Illinois Greek Club. Cambridge: Loeb Classical Library, 1948.

Frontius. Stratagems of War. Trans. Charles E. Bennett, Cambridge: Loeb Classical Library, 1925.

Vegetius, Renatus Flavius. The Military Institutions of the Romans. Harrisburg, PA: The Military Publishing Co.

Maurice. Maurice's Strategikon. Handbook of Byzantine Military Strategy. Trans. George T. Dennis, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984.

Polyaenus. Stratagems of War. Trans. R. Shepherd, Chicago: Ares Press, 1974.

### Modern Works -- Books

Blum, Wilhelm. Curiosi und Regendarii: Untersuchungen zur Geheimen Staatspolizei der Spätantike. Bonn: R. Habelt, 1969.

Starr, Chester G. Political Intelligence in Classical Greece. Mnemosyne Supplement 31, Leiden: Brill, 1974.

W.K. Pritchett. Ancient Greek Military Practices. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

Sheldon, Rose Mary. Tinker, Tailor, Caesar, Spy: Espionage in Ancient Rome. Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1987.

Dvornik, Francis. The Origins of Intelligence Services. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1974.

Brizzi. I sistemi informativi dei romani. Historia Einzelschriften 39. Wiesbaden, 1982.

Riepl, W. Das Nachrichtenwesen des Altertums. Leipzig, 1913.

- Clauss, Manfred. Der Magister Officiorum in der Spätantike. Munich, 1980.
- Gerolymatos, Andre. Espionage and Treason. A Study of the Proxenia in Political and Military Intelligence. Amsterdam: Gieben, 1986.
- Losada, Luis. The Fifth Column in the Peloponnesian War. Mnemosyne Supplement 21, Wiesbaden; 1972.

#### Modern Works - Articles

- Fries, C. "Zur Babylonischen Feuerpost" Klio 4 (1904) p. 117.
- Engels, Donald. "Alexander's Intelligence System" Classical Quarterly 30 (1980) 327-340.
- Kelly, Thomas. "The Spartan Skytale," The Craft of the Ancient Historian: Essays in Honor of Chester G. Starr, Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1985, 141-169.
- Hershbell, Jackson P. "The Ancient Telegraph: War and Literacy" in Communications Arts in the Ancient World, New York, 1978, 84-85.
- Reinke, E.C. "Classical Cryptography" Classical Journal 50 (October 1962-May 1963) 113-121.
- Sheldon, R.M. "Byzantine Counterintelligence and the Bulgarians" Intelligence Quarterly 1,4 February 1986.
- ..... "The Polygraph, Adultery and the Romans, or Fluttering in Antiquity" Foreign Intelligence Literary Scene 5,2 March/April 1986, p. 2.
- ..... "Togs and Dagger" The Washington Post, July 16, 1985 A 15. Reprinted in Signal September 1985, pp. 55-57.
- ..... "The Roman Secret Service" Intelligence Quarterly, 1, 3 July 1985, 7-8.
- ..... "Hannibal's Spies" International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1987) 53-70.
- ..... "Tinker, Tailor, Caesar, Spy: Intelligence in Ancient Rome" American Intelligence Journal, June 1986, 3-5.
- ..... "Tradecraft in Ancient Greece" Proceedings of the Defense Intelligence Symposium on Intelligence and Education, Fort McNair, June 11, 1986.

Sinnigen, W.G. "The Origins of the Frumentarii" Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, 27 (1962) 211-224.

..... "Two Branches of the Late Roman Secret Service" American Journal of Philology 80 (1959) 238-254.

..... "The Roman Secret Service" Classical Journal 57 (1961) 65-72.

..... "The Chiefs of Staff of the Later Roman Secret Service" Byzantinische Zeitschrift 57 (1964) 78-105.

## WORKSHOP: AREA STUDIES LITERATURE

### THE SOVIET BLOC

#### American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS)

The AAASS (more often referred to as the "triple A double S" stands as the primary U.S. academic organization for scholars involved in all aspects of Soviet Studies. The address of its Executive Secretariat is:

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies  
128 Encina Commons  
Stanford University  
Stanford, California 94305

The AAASS publishes the major academic journal for the profession, the Slavic Review, which contains articles and book reviews. One becomes a member of AAASS by corresponding with the Secretariat. All members receive Slavic Review.

In addition, the AAASS conducts an annual academic conference every autumn.

#### International Studies Association (ISA)

With U.S. military emphasis on Soviet affairs has come an influx of military scholars into AAASS. Concurrently, there has been a demand for greater emphasis on the Soviet military, on Soviet military and national strategy, and on contemporary Soviet affairs. The leadership of AAASS, which is primarily academic in orientation, has resisted this demand successfully. As a result, AAASS remains of only modest value to the serious student of Soviet military affairs.

Happily, a warmer reception has been provided by the International Studies Association. Its Executive Secretariat is located at:

International Studies Association  
James F. Byrnes International Center  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

The dues for ISA run from a modest \$20 to \$35, prorated by income. In addition, one joins as many of ISA's sections as one wishes. Each has modest dues of \$2 to \$5.00. Of special interest to the student of Soviet military affairs are the following sections:

-Section on Military Studies (SOMS), the largest of ISA's sections. It holds an annual conference each autumn, and has become "the professional organization" for military intellectuals, with large representations from West Point, the Naval Academy, the Defense Intelligence College, the National Defense University, the Army War College, the Naval War College, the Naval Postgraduate School, and the Air Force Academy. Many of SOMS' members are Soviet area specialists, and SOMS assures significant coverage of contemporary political and military affairs at its annual conference and in the panels it sponsors at ISA's annual conference every spring.

-American-Soviet Relations Section deals primarily with contemporary U.S.-Soviet foreign policy and the U.S.-Soviet relationship. While this does not impact directly on Soviet military matters, there are many interesting issues of contemporary importance that are continually addressed by this section. As a result, it is considered to be an excellent source of information, and is certainly more relevant than AAASS for our purposes.

-Intelligence Section deals primarily with intelligence matters. However, it occasionally addresses the Soviet intelligence service, as well as Soviet espionage and clandestine operations, and may be of value to students investigating these matters.

#### Other organizations

Other academic organizations also occasionally address Soviet military matters. However, their emphasis is not sufficient to qualify them as significant sources of information. The best of these are the American Political Science Association (APSA), and the American Historical Association (AHA).

#### Useful Journals and Periodicals on the Soviet Union

##### Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Foreign Broadcast Information Service--provides an almost daily report on items of interest in the Soviet press, and offers special reports on items of major interest.

Joint Publications Research Service--JPRS provides in-depth coverage of issues requiring greater coverage than that which FBIS can provide. It stands with FBIS as the major sources of information on all aspects of Soviet life as they are reported in the Soviet press.

Soviet Union/Union Sovetique--is a quarterly review containing articles of interest on contemporary Soviet affairs.

### Military Publications Often Having Articles on the Soviet Military

Air University Review  
Armed Forces and Society  
Armed Forces Journal  
Aviation Week and Space Technology  
Defense and Foreign Affairs  
Defense and Foreign Affairs Weekly  
International Defense Review  
Jane's Defense Weekly  
Journal of the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI Journal)  
Journal of Defense and Diplomacy  
Naval War College Review  
Navy International  
Parameters  
Proceedings (US Naval Institute)  
Revue Maritime  
Sea Power (US Navy League)

### Other Important Journals with Significant Soviet Coverage

Current History  
Foreign Affairs  
Foreign Policy  
International Affairs  
International Security  
Problems of Communism  
Survival  
World Politics  
Orbis

### Principal Publishers of Books on the Soviet Union

Arms and Armour Press (London)  
Jane's Books (London)  
Pergamon-Brassey  
Westview Press  
Praeger Press  
St. Martin's Books  
Lexington Books  
Indiana University Press  
Harvard University Press  
Princeton University Press  
Syracuse University Press  
Naval Institute Press  
National Defense University Press  
Air University Press  
University of Texas Press  
Johns Hopkins University Press  
University of California Press

Univeristy of Chicago Press  
University Publications of America  
Caravan Books  
Oxford University Press  
Cambridge University Press  
Frank Cass, Publishers (London)  
Croom-Helm (London)  
American Enterprise Institute  
Brookings Institute  
Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown  
University  
Royal Uniformed Services Institute (London)  
U.S. Naval Institute  
International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) (London)

In addition, many of the major commercial publishers, including Harper and Row, Little, Brown and Co., Random House, Simon and Schuster, and Prentiss-Hall often publish books on the Soviet Union that are the better-selling, more authoritative books published.

#### Key Reference Books and General Surveys

Baradat, Leon, P. Soviet Political Society. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1986.

Fainsod, Merle. How Russia is Ruled. rev. ed. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1963.

Hough, Jerry F. and Fainsod, Merle. How the Soviet Union is Governed. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press 1979.

London, Kurt. The Soviet Union in World Politics. Boulder, CO: Westview Press 1980.

Treadgold, Donald. Twentieth Century Russia. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1987.

Tucker, Robert C. Soviet Political Mind. New York: W.W. Norton, 1971.

Ulam, Adam. Expansion and Coexistence. New York: Praeger, 1973.

#### Books On the Soviet Military

#### General References

Conway's All the World's Fighting Ships, 5 vols. London: Mayflower Books, 1980

Jane's Yearbooks. All the World's Aircraft, ATW Tanks, ATW Fighting Ships, etc.) published yearly by Jane's Press, London.

Labayle Couhat, Jean. Combat Fleets of the World. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1986.

Polmar, Norman. The Soviet Navy. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press 1985.

#### The Soviet Ground Forces

Leites, Nathan. Soviet Style in War. New York: Crane Russak, 1982.

Scott, William F. and Scott, Harriet Fast. The Armed Forces of the USSR. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Soviet Art of War. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Soviet Control Structure. New York: Crane Russak, 1983.

#### The Soviet Navy

Dismukes, Bradford and McConnel, James. Soviet Naval Diplomacy. New York: Pergamon Press 1979.

George, James L. Problems of Sea Power as We Approach the Twenty-First Century. Washington, D.C. American Enterprise Institute, 1977.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Soviet and Other Communist Navies. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1986.

\_\_\_\_\_. The U.S. Navy. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1985.

Herrick, Robert. Soviet Naval Strategy. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1968.

McGruther, Kenneth. The Evolving Soviet Navy. Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 1978.

Polmar, Norman. Guide to the Soviet Navy. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1985.

Watson, Bruce W. Red Navy at Sea. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982.

Watson, Bruce W. and Dunn, Peter M. The Future of the Soviet Navy. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986.

Watson, Bruce W. and Watson, Susan M. The Soviet Navy: Strengths and Liabilities. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986.

The Soviet Air Force

There is no comprehensive work on the Soviet Air Force in existence.

Other Works

The U.S. Air Force has produced a multi-volume series entitled Soviet Military Thought, consisting of translations of major military works by Soviet authors. The series is available through the Government Printing Office.

## WORKSHOP: AREA STUDIES LITERATURE

### THE MIDDLE EAST

#### Middle East Studies Association (MESA)

MESA is the principal academic organization for scholars involved in all aspects of Middle East Studies. The address of its Executive Secretariat is:

Middle East Studies Association  
Executive Secretary: Dr. Micheal Bonine  
Department of Oriental Studies  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721 Telephone: (602)621-5850

MESA publishes the major academic journal for the profession, the International Journal of Middle East Studies (IJMES) which contains articles and important book reviews. One becomes a member of MESA by corresponding directly with the Secretariat, but subscriptions of IJMES alone may be ordered directly from the publisher:

Cambridge University Press  
32 East 57th St  
New York, NY 10022

All members of MESA or subscribers to IJMES also receive the MESA Bulletin. The MESA Bulletin is of special interest to librarians because it contains many articles on Middle East research facilities and numerous book reviews not included in the IJMES.

In addition, MESA conducts an annual academic conference in the month of November. In 1987 the Conference will be held 14-17 November in Baltimore.

#### Middle East Librarians' Association (MELA)

MESA is an umbrella organization for many other affiliated Middle East studies organizations who also hold their annual meetings at the annual MESA conference. Examples are the Turkish Studies Association, the Society for Iranian Studies, the American Institute of Yemeni Studies, etc. Of special interest to librarians is MELA, the formal academic organization of librarians who have responsibility for building and maintaining Middle East Library collections.

MELA can be contacted through its General Secretariat at the following address:

Middle East Librarians' Association  
General Secretary: Ms Bassima Bezergan  
Regenstein Library  
University of Chicago  
1100 W 67th St.  
Chicago, IL 60637

MELA also holds annual meetings at the annual meeting of MESA, and membership is open to all librarians having responsibility for Middle East collections.

#### The Middle East Institute (MEI)

A second major organization concerned with Middle East studies is the Middle East Institute (MEI) whose address is as follows:

Middle East Institute  
1761 N Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036 Telephone: (202) 785-1141

The MEI itself houses an excellent Middle East library, holds an annual conference usually in late September or early October that is useful to librarians because of its articles, book reviews, quarterly chronology of Middle Eastern events, and quarterly bibliography of recent periodical literature. Unlike the IJMES which covers the whole field of Middle East studies over the past 1,400 years, the MEJ deals with more contemporary issues and normally confines its scope to things in the post-World War II period. If a library were to subscribe to just one periodical on the Middle East, the Middle East Journal would be that journal.

#### Other Useful Middle East Academic Journals and Magazines

##### Academic Journals

Asian and African Studies (University of Haifa)  
Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies  
Journal of Palestinian Studies  
Journal of Iranian Studies  
Arab Gulf Journal  
American-Arab Affairs  
Journal of Arab Affairs  
Middle East Review

##### Magazines

Middle East Economic Digest  
Middle East International  
The Middle East  
Arabia: The Islamic World Review  
Inquiry

### Military Publications Often Having Middle East-Related Articles

Air Power Journal  
Armed Forces and Society  
Armed Forces Journal  
Aviation Week and Space Technology  
Defense and Foreign Affairs  
Defense and Foreign Affairs Weekly  
Journal of Defense and Diplomacy  
Naval War College Review  
Parameters  
Proceedings (Naval Institute)

### Other Important Journals With Important Middle East-Related Articles

Current History  
Foreign Affairs  
Foreign Policy  
International Affairs  
Problems of Communism  
Survival  
World Politics  
Orbis

### Principal Publishers of Books on the Middle East

West Press  
Praeger Press  
St. Martin's Press  
Lexington Books  
Harvard University Press  
Princeton University Press  
Syracuse University Press  
University of Texas Press  
Johns Hopkins University Press  
University of California Press  
University of Chicago Press  
Three Continents Press  
University Publications of America  
Indiana University Press  
Caravan Books (Delmar, New York)  
Oxford University Press  
Cambridge University Press  
Frans Cass, Publishers (London)  
Croom-Helm (London)  
E.J. Brill (Leiden, Netherlands)  
Brookings Institute  
Center for Strategic and International Studies  
International Institute for Strategic Studies (London)  
Middle East Institute

Of course, many of the major commercial publishers, such as Harper and Row, Little, Brown and Co., Random House, Simon and Schuster, Prentiss-Hall, etc., often publish books on the region which often are the better selling books that are produced.

#### Key Reference Works

The following are key reference works that are the core for any library having a Middle East research reference capability.

J.D. Pearson. Index Islamicus, 1906-1955. A Catalogue of Articles on Islamic Subjects in Periodicals and Other Collective Publications. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958. Supplement, 1956-1960. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1962. Second Supplement, 1961-1965. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1967. Subsequently published on a quarterly basis.

The key reference to periodical literature on Middle Eastern topics.

Encyclopedia of Islam. 1st edition, edited by A.J. Wensinck et.al. 4 vol. and Supplement. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1913-1938. New edition, edited by H.A.R. Gibb et. al. 2 vol. and proceeding. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1954-proceeding.

The standard reference work on Middle Eastern personalities, dynasties, religious and political concepts, and principal geographic locations.

Steven R. Dorr. Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. for Middle Eastern Studies (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1981)

A key reference to research facilities in the Washington, D.C. area for the scholar interested in the Middle East.

#### Politics and International Relations

James A. Bill and Carl Leiden. Politics in the Middle East. 2d. ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1984.

Michael C. Hudson. Arab Politics: The Search for Legitimacy. New Haven, CN: Yale University Press 1977.

David E. Long and Bernard Reich, eds. The Governments and Politics of the Middle East and North Africa. 2d ed. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986.

George Lenczowski. The Middle East in World Affairs. 4th ed. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1980.

Fred J. Khouri. The Arab Israeli Dilemma. 3d ed. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1985.

The Middle East. 6th ed. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1986.

Allisdair Drysdale and Gerald H. Blake. The Middle East and North Africa: A Political Geography. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.

L. Carl Brown. International Politics and the Middle East: Old Rules, Dangerous Games. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1984.

Peter R. Odell. Oil and World Power. 8th ed. New York: Viking Penguin Books, 1985.

Charles Issawi. An Economic History of the Middle East and North Africa. New York: Columbia University, 1982.

Hossein Askari and John Thomas Cummings. Middle East Economies in the 1970's: A Comparative Approach. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976.

### Sociology/Anthropology

John Gulick. The Middle East, An Anthropological Perspective. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1983.

Louise E. Sweet, ed. Peoples and Cultures of the Middle East. 2 vols. Garden City, NY: Natural History Press, 1970.

Dale F. Eickelman. The Middle East: An Anthropological Approach. Englewood Cliffs, NY: Prentice-Hall, 1981.

George N. Atiyeh. The Contemporary Middle East 1948-1973: A Selective and Annotated Bibliography. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1975.

Arranged into major sections by geographic regions, plus major sections on the Middle East as a whole, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the arts. Source materials on history, politics, economics, and sociocultural behavior are well covered. Includes both author and topical indexes for the 6,491 entries.

Derek Hopwood and Diana Grimwood-Jones, eds. The Middle East and Islam: A Bibliographical Introduction. Zug, Switzerland: Inter-Documentation Co., 1972.

### Basic Books on the Middle East

The following list of books, ordered by academic discipline, could constitute the core of a small Middle East library collection. Books on individual countries are excluded but of course ought to supplement any basic collection.

### Geography/Demography

W.B. Fisher. The Middle East: A Physical, Social and Regional Geography. London: Methuen, 1952.

R. Roolvink. Historical Atlas of the Muslim Peoples. Amsterdam: Djambatan, n.d.

Richard V. Weekes. The Muslim Peoples: An Ethnographic Survey. 2 vols. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1984.

### History

Arthur Goldschmidt, Jr. A Concise History of the Middle East. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1979.

Sidney Nettleton Fisher. The Middle East, A History. 2d ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969.

Marshall G.S. Hodgson. The Venture of Islam: Consciousness and History in a World Civilization. 3 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974.

Bernard Lewis. The Arabs in History, 4th ed. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1960.

Stanford J. Shaw (and Ezel Kural Shaw for vol. 2). History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey. 2 vols. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1976, 1977.

### Religion

Thomas W. Lippman. Understanding Islam: An Introduction to the Moslem World. New York: New American Library (Mentor), 1982.

John Obert Voll. Islam: Continuity and Change in the Modern World. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982.

J. Spencer Trimingham. The Sufi Orders in Islam. London: Oxford University Press, 1971.

Annemarie Schimmel. Mystical Dimensions of Islam. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1975.

### Art

Oleg Grabar. The Formation of Islamic Art. New Haven, CN: Yale University Press, 1973.

Ernst J. Grube. The World of Islam. London: Paul Hamlyn, 1966.

### Military

Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook, 1987-88. (published yearly)  
Washington, DC: The Perth Corporation, 1987.

The Military Balance, 1986-1987. (published yearly) London:  
International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1986.

Colonel Trevor N. Dupuy. Elusive Victory: The Arab-Israeli Wars, 1947-1974. Fairfax, VA: HERO Books, 1984.

Chaim Herzog. The Arab-Israeli Wars: War and Peace in the Middle East from the War of Independence through Lebanon. New York: Random House, 1982.

Shirin Tahir-Kheli and Shaheen Ayubi. The Iran-Iraq War: New Weapons, Old Conflicts. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1983.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS  
ON THE MIDDLE EAST, 1978-1986

Note: Library of Congress Publications in Print, revised biannually and distributed free by the Library's Central Services Division, lists currently available titles relating to the Middle East. It also cites a number of general publications that include references to the Middle East, such as Newspapers Currently Received in the Library of Congress.

Accessions List: Afghanistan. v. 1-2, 1978-79. annual

Beginning in Jan, 1981, accessions from Afghanistan have been recorded in Accessions List: South Asia (Monthly).

Subscription requests should be addressed as follows:

From Pakistan: Field Director--LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.

From outside Pakistan: Field Director, LOC, N-11, New Delhi South Extension, Part-1, New Delhi-110049, India.

Accessions List: Eastern Africa. v. 1+ 1968+ bimonthly.

Includes materials on Djibouti, Somalia, and the Sudan.

Subscription requests should be addressed as follows:

From North America: Field Director, Karachi-LOC, Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

From other areas: Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.

Accessions List: Middle East. v. 1+ 1963+ monthly.

Subscription requests should be addressed as follows:

From North America: Field Director, Karachi-LOC, Dept. of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

From other areas: Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.

Bayer, Belma. Turkey: Law on Legitimacy. 1983. 26 p. LAW

Bodurgil, Abraham. Kemal Ataturk: A Centennial Bibliography. 1881-1981. 1984. 211 p.

SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-001-00104-1. \$11.00

Bodurgil, Abraham. Turkey: Politics and Government: A Bibliography. 1938-1975. 1978. 156 p. F

Hakim, Yorguy. "Egypt." in Gun Control Laws in Foreign Countries by Members of the Staff. 1981. p. 37-46. LAW

Hakim, Yorguy. "Jordan." in The Legal Status of Aliens in Various Foreign Countries by Members of the Staff. 1980. p. 93-111.

Hakim, Yorguy. Yemen Arab Republic: A Country Law Study. 1985. 49 p. LAW

Kenyon, Carleton W. The Sudan: Law of Criminal Procedure. 1984. 47 p. LAW  
Library of Congress Publications Related to the Near East and the Arab  
World, 1951-1984. 1984. 5 p. D

Pluge, John. African Newspapers in the Library of Congress. 2d ed. 1984  
144 p.  
SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-000-00155-9. \$4.25

Pourhadi, Ibrahim V. Iran and the United States, 1979-1981. Three Years  
of Confrontation: A Selected List of References. 1982. 37 p.  
(Mideast Directions, 82-1)

Pourhadi, Ibrahim V. Persian and Afghan Newspapers in the Library of  
Congress, 1871-1978. 1979. 101 p.

Selim, George D. American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World.  
Supplement, 1975-1981. 1983. 200 p.  
SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-000-00145-1. \$9.00.

Selim, George D. Arab Oil: A Bibliography of Materials in the Library of  
Congress. 1982. 203 p. (Near East Series, 2)  
SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-000-00143-5. \$7.50

Selim, George D. Arab-World Newspapers in the Library of Congress: A  
List.  
1960. 85 p. (Near East Series, 1)  
SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-000-00120-6. \$4.00

Selim, George D. "Arabic Calligraphy in the Library of Congress" Quarterly  
Journal of the Library of Congress, v. 36, Spring 1979: 140-177. OP

Selim, George D. The Arabs in the United States: A Selected List of  
References. 1983. 43 p. (Mideast Directions, 83-1) D

U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Publications Cataloged at  
the Library of Congress. v. 1, 1985. 1986. 105 p.  
Among the subjects covered are Africa (general), Islam, Sudan,  
and Western Sahara.  
SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-000-00175-3. \$6.00

Witherell, Julian W. Afghanistan: An American Perspective: A Guide to  
U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications.  
1986. 158 p. (Near East Series, 3)  
SuDocs Stock No. S/N 030-000-00174-5. \$5.00

Witherell, Julian W. The United States and Africa: Guide to U.S. Official  
Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications on Africa, 1785-1975.  
197c. xix, 949 p. L

Witherell, Julian W. The United States and Sub-Saharan Africa: Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications, 1976-1980. 1985. xxiii, 721 p.

Includes citations on Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan and the Western Sahara.

SuDocs Stock No. S/n 030-000-00160-5. \$17.00

Zakariya, Mohamed U. Observations on Islamic Calligraphy. 1978. 19 p.

Zellers, Joanne M. Recent Afro-Libyan Relations: A Selected List of References. 1981. 15 p. (Africana Directions, 1)

Zoghby, Samir M. Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Partially Annotated Guide. 1978. 318 p. L

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D Free upon request to the Library of Congress, Near East Section.  
Washington, D.C. 20540

F Free upon request to the Library of Congress, Central Services Division,  
Printing and Processing Section, Washington, D.C. 20540

L Available to U.S. libraries and institutions upon request to the Library  
of Congress, Central Services Division, Printing and Processing  
Section, Washington, D.C. 20540. Foreign libraries may apply to  
the Library's Gifts and Exchange Division.

LAW Request should be addressed to the Law Librarian, Law Library, Library  
of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

OP Out of print. Copies may be ordered from the Library of Congress,  
Photo-duplication Service, Washington, D.C. 20540

SuDocs For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government  
Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20502. When ordering, cite the  
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is processed. Prices quoted are those in effect in August 1986 and  
are for domestic orders, and 25% of quoted price for foreign postage.

## MIDDLE EAST ACQUISITIONS FACT SHEET

### A. Bibliographic Information

1. Library of Congress Office, Cairo. Accessions List, Middle East. Bimonthly. Includes citations to recent serials and monographs for all Arab countries except Sudan, Djibouti and Somalia. Also includes Iran.
2. Library of Congress Office, Nairobi. Accessions List, East Africa. Bimonthly. Includes citations to Sudan, Djibouti and Somalia.
3. Library of Congress Office, Karachi. Accessions List, South Asia. Bimonthly. Includes Afghanistan and Pakistan.
4. National Bibliographies. The following countries have a good track record in producing timely national bibliographies. The publications are available from their respective national libraries. Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey.
5. Helpful bibliographies & selection tools:

Le Livre Marocain (annual)  
53, Av. Allal Ben Abdellah  
Rabat, Morocco

Arabic Books are offered by:

Medialink  
191 Atlantic Ave  
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Booklists issued by:

Mohammed H. Sulaiman:  
P.O.B. 8258  
Beirut, Lebanon

Sulaiman is Beirut's least known supplier to Western libraries. Lebanon's book trade remains active in spite of seventeen years of civil war.

Booklists issued by:

Isis Bookshop  
Kuyumcu Irfan So. 22/2  
Nisantasi 51  
Istanbul, Turkey

Persian book dealers include:

Kitab Corp.  
16661 Ventura Blvd. No. 111  
Encino, Calif. 91436

Iran Books  
8014 Old Georgetown Rd.  
Bethesda, Md.

The Book trade in Iran has been active throughout the period of revolution and war.

B. Specialized Information on Librarianship in the Mideast

1. David Burnett, ed. Arabic Resources: Acquisitions and Management in British Libraries, London & New York: Mansell, 1986.
2. C.H. Bleaney. Official Publications on the Middle East: A Selective Guide to the Statistical Sources. Oxford and Durham: Middle East Libraries Committee, 1985.
3. Revue Magrebine de Documentation (annual)  
Institut Supérieur de Documentation  
B.P. 600  
1001 Tunis, Tunisia
4. Bulletin (semi-annual)  
International Association of Orientalist Libraries  
c/o Wm. S. Wong, Asian Library  
University of Illinois Library  
Urbana, Illinois 61801
5. Newsletter (quarterly)  
Arab League Educational, Cultural & Scientific Org. (ALECSO)  
Dept. of Documentation  
P.O.B. 1120  
Tunis, Tunisia

C. Information on Specific Countries

1. The embassies of Middle Eastern countries in Washington issue useful political, economic, and cultural information.
2. For books in English about Islam and Shiism contact:

Mostazafan Foundation  
500 Fifth Ave.  
New York, NY 10110

3. For information on Turkish political, economic, and cultural life:

Newspot (weekly newspaper)  
c/o Turkish Information Office  
1606 23rd St., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20008

4. For developments in Afghanistan, among Afghan refugee and refugee support organizations:

Afghanistan Forum (monthly)  
201 East 71st St., 2K  
NY, NY 10021

This resource reprints articles from the Kabul New Times as well as from the Western press. It also announces new publications concerning the country's history and politics.

5. For excellent coverage of political, social and cultural developments in North Africa (including Libya, but excluding Egypt) consult:

Annuaire d'Afrique du Nord  
CNRS  
15, quai Anatole France  
75700 Paris, France

The Annuaire also contains bibliographies of commercial and government publications from the region.

#### D. Selected Statistical Sources

1. Central Department of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and National Economy  
P.O. Box 3735  
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
2. Banque Centrale de Tunisie  
rue de la Monnaie  
Tunis, Tunisia
3. Jordanian Department of Statistics  
P.O. Box 2015  
Amman, Jordan
4. Directorate of Statistics  
P.O. Box 5835  
Bahrain

5. Statistics Department  
Central Planning Organization  
Sana'a  
Yemen Arab Republic
6. National Statistical Institute  
Necatibey Cad no. 114  
Ankara, Turkey
7. Central Agency for Mobilization & Statistics  
Nasar City  
Cairo, Egypt

E. Selected English Language Newspapers and Periodicals

1. Arab Times (daily)  
P.O. Box 2270  
13023 Safat  
Kuwait
2. Monday Morning (weekly)  
Tewfiq Abou Khater Bldg  
Hardieh Square  
P.O. Box 1812  
Beirut, Lebanon
3. Saudi Gazette (daily)  
Circulation Department  
P.O. Box 1508  
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
4. Kayhan International (English-language ed. of this leading Iranian daily)  
P.O. Box 39131  
Washington, D.C. 20016-9139

## WORKSHOP: AREA STUDIES LITERATURE

### OTHER THIRD WORLD--AFRICA

#### African Studies Association (ASA)

ASA is the primary academic organization for scholars focusing on African Studies. The Address of its Executive Secretariat is:

African Studies Association  
Executive Secretary: Dr. John Distefano  
UCLA  
255 Kinsey Hall  
405 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

ASA publishes the major academic journal for the Africanist community, African Studies Review, as well as the current and often controversial Issue (each published quarterly). Perhaps the most important ASA publication for librarians is the ASA News which includes a comprehensive bibliography of recent books and articles published.

ASA holds an annual conference in the late autumn. In 1987 the Conference will be held 20-22 November in Denver.

#### Archives Library Committee (ASA)

The Archives Committee is the component within ASA which facilitates the interests of Africanist librarians (ASA contains a plethora of special interest organizations). Those wishing information from or affiliation with the Archives Library Committee should write to:

Archives Library Committee (ASA)  
c/o Ms. Nancy Schmidt  
Main Library  
Indiana University  
Bloomington, IN 47405

#### Useful Africana Academic Journals and Magazines

Africa: An International Business, Economic and Political Monthly  
Africa Report  
Africa Events  
Africa Now  
African Arts  
New African  
Nest Africa  
Africa Economic Digest

Africa: Journal of the International African Institute  
Africa Today  
African Affairs  
African Business  
Africa and Asia  
Journal of African History  
Journal of African Studies  
Journal of Modern African Studies  
Africa Confidential

Other Important Journals with Occasional Articles on Africa

Current History  
Foreign Affairs  
Foreign Policy  
International Affairs  
International Security  
Problems of Communism  
Survival  
World Politics  
Orbis  
Comparative Strategy  
SAIS Review

Principal Publishers of Books on Africa

Westview Press  
Lynne Reiner Publishers  
Praeger Press  
St. Martin's Press  
Lexington Books  
Hoover Institution Press  
Indiana University Press  
University of California Press  
Harvard University Press  
University Publications of America  
Zed Press  
Oxford University Press  
University of Wisconsin Press  
Cambridge University Press  
Cornell University Press  
Yale University Press  
Holmes and Meier (Africana Press)  
Frant Cass, Publishers (London)

Basic Reference Works

Africa South of the Sahara, 1985-86. London: Europa Publications Ltd., 1985. (Published Annually).

Cambridge Encyclopedia of Africa. Roland Oliver and Michael Crowder, eds. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981.

Griffiths, Ieuan. An Atlas of African Affairs. London: Methuen, 1984.

Legum, Colin, ed. Africa Contemporary Record: Annual Survey and Documents, 1984-1985. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1986.

#### General Introductory and Interpretive Material

Carter, Gwendolyn M. and Patrick O'Meara. African Independence: The First Twenty-Five Years. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985.

Martin, Phyllis and Patrick O'Meara, eds. Africa. Rev. ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986.

Ungar, Sanford J. Africa: The People and Politics of an Emerging Continent. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1985.

#### History

Ajayi, J.F. and Michael Crowder, eds. Historical Atlas of Africa. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985.

The Cambridge History of Africa. edited by J. Desmond Clark, et al. New York: Cambridge University Press, (Seven volumes available)

Curtin, Philip D. et al. African History. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1978.

Davidson, Basil. Let Freedom Come: Africa in Modern History. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1978.

Freund, Bill. The Making of Contemporary Africa: The Development of African Society since 1800. London: Macmillan, 1984.

#### Society/Culture

Chernoff, John Miller. African Rhythm and African Sensibility: Aesthetics and Social Action in African Musical Idioms. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

O'Connor, Anthony. The African City. New York: Africana, 1983.

Ray, Benjamin C. African Religions: Symbol, Ritual, and Community. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1976.

Schneider, Harold K. The Africans: An Ethnological Account. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1981.

Zell, Hans M., Carol Bundy, and Virginia Coulon. A New Reader's Guide to African Literature. New York: Africana, 1983.

#### Politics/Economics

Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Elliott Berg. Washington: The World Bank, 1981.

Bates, Robert H. Markets and States in Tropical Africa: The Political Basis of Agricultural Policies. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984.

Berg, Robert J. and Jennifer Seymour Whitaker, eds. Strategies for African Development. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986.

Dumont, Rene and Marie-France Mottin. Stranglehold on Africa. Totowa, NJ: Barnes and Noble, 1984.

Hyden, Goran. No Shortcuts to Progress: African Development Management in Perspective. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983.

Jackson, Robert H. and Carl G. Rosberg. Personal Rule in Black Africa: Prince, Autocrat, Prophet, Tyrant. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

Ravenhill, John. Collective Clientelism: The Lome Conventions and North-South Relations. New York: Columbia University Press, 1985.

Tordoff, William. Government and Politics in Africa. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985.

Young, Crawford. Ideology and Development in Africa. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1983.

#### International, Military, and Security Issues

Arlinghaus, Bruce E. and Pauline H. Baker, eds. African Armies: Evolution and Capabilities. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986.

Bender, Gerald J. et al. African Crisis Areas and U.S. Foreign Policy. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985.

Coker, Christopher. NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and Africa. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1985.

Dulgnan, Peter and L.H. Gann. The United States and Africa: A History. London: Cambridge University Press, 1984.

El-Ayouty, Yassin and I. William Zartman, eds. The OAU After Twenty Years. New York: Praeger, 1984.

Foltz, William J. and Henry S. Bienen, eds. Arms and the African: The Military Influences on Africa's International Relations. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1984.

Mazzeo, Domenico, ed. African Regional Organizations. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985.

Nation, R. Craig and Mark V. Kauppi, eds. The Soviet Impact in Africa. Lexington, MA: Lexington Press, 1984.

## WORKSHOP: AREA STUDIES LITERATURE

### OTHER THIRD WORLD--ASIA

#### Association for Asian Studies (AAS)

The Asian counterpart of ASA and LASA, AAS serves as the primary umbrella organization for professional Asianists. Its Executive Secretariat's address is :

Association for Asian Studies  
1 Lane Hall  
The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

#### Important Journals for Asian Studies

Focus on Asian Studies  
Asian Survey  
The Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly  
Asiaweek  
Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars  
Far Eastern Economic Review  
Journal of Asian Studies  
Pacific Affairs  
Journal of Southeast Asian Studies  
India Today

#### Some Important Books on Asia

Pye, Lucian W. Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1985.

Braibanti, Ralph J. Ed. Asian Bureaucratic Systems Emergent from the British Imperial System. Durham, NC: Duke University Press. 1966.

Morley, James W. Security Interdependence in the Asia Pacific Region. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books. 1986.

Pauker, Guy J. et al. Diversity and Development in Southeast Asia. New York: McGraw Hill. 1977.

Scalapino, Robert A. Asia and The Road Ahead: Issues for the Major Powers. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1975.

Simon, Sheldon W. The ASEAN States and Regional Security. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press. 1982.

Wolpert, Stanley. Roots of Confrontation in South Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and The Superpowers. Oxford University Press. 1982.

Ziring, Lawrence. Ed. The Subcontinent in World Politics: India, Its Neighbors and The Great Powers. New York: Praeger. 1982.

## WORKSHOP: AREA STUDIES LITERATURE

### OTHER THIRD WORLD--LATIN AMERICA

#### Latin American Studies Association (LASA)

Like the African Studies Association, LASA serves as the primary umbrella organization for professional Latin Americanists. Its Executive Secretariat's address is:

Latin American Studies Association  
William Pitt Union, 9th Floor  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

#### Most Important Journals for Latin American (and Caribbean) Studies

Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies  
Caribbean Review  
Inter-American Economic Affairs  
Journal of Caribbean Studies  
Journal of Developing Areas  
Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs  
Journal of Latin American Studies  
Latin American Perspectives  
Mexican Studies  
Studies in Comparative International Development

#### Some Important Books on Latin America

Cardoso, Fernando H. and Enzo Faletto. Dependency and Development in Latin America. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1979.

Chilcote, Ronald and Joel C. Edelstein, eds. Latin America: The Struggle with Dependency and Beyond. Cambridge, MA: Schenkman. 1974.

Collier, David, ed. The New Authoritarianism in Latin America. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. 1979.

Dominguez, Jorge I. Insurrection or Loyalty: The Breakdown of the Spanish American Empire. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1980.

Frank, Andre Gunder. Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1969.

O'Donnell, Guillermo A. Modernization and Bureaucratic Authoritarianism: Studies in South American Politics. Berkeley: Institute of International Studies, University of California. 1973.

Schmitter, Philippe, Guillermo O'Donnell, and Laurence Whitehead, eds. Transitions from Authoritarian Rule: Southern Europe and Latin America. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1986.

Smith, Peter H. Labyrinths of Power: Political Recruitment in Twentieth-Century Mexico. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. 1983.

Stepan, Alfred, ed. Authoritarian Brazil: Origins, Policies, and Future. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 1973.

Harrison, Lawrence E. Underdevelopment is a State of Mind: The Latin American Case. University Press of America. 1985.

Black, Jan Knippers. ed. Latin America, Its Problems and Its Promise: A Multidisciplinary Approach. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 1984.

## TERRORISM

**Bibliography:** The best single source is Amos Lakos, International Terrorism: A Bibliography. Boulder, CO.: Westview Press, 1986. \$37.50 ISBN: 0-8133-7157-0  
Also useful is George Rosie, The Directory of International Terrorism. Paragon House, 1986. \$18.95 ISBN: 0-9137-2929-9

**Journals:** A number of foreign policy and international relations journals have articles on terrorism: Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, Washington Quarterly, International Security Review, etc.

Two journals, however, are devoted exclusively to terrorism:

Terrorism: An International Journal  
Crane, Russak, and Co.  
3 East 44th St.  
New York, New York 10017  
Price: \$66 a year

TVI Report (Terrorism, Violence, Insurgency)  
TVI, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1055  
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90213  
Price: \$66 a year

Terrorism is the more "academic" of the two. The TVI Report is edited by a top terrorism expert who works for the Rand Corporation.

**Books:** The bibliography I have provided lists a number of books on terrorism. Given budget constraints, it is impossible to order everything on the list. I particularly recommend, however, the following:

Walter Laqueur, The Age of Terrorism. Boston: Little, Brown, 1987. Laqueur is one of the most respected authors on this subject. This book provides an excellent historical overview of terrorism and is a good introduction to the topic.

Richard Rubenstein, Alchemists of Revolution. NY: Basic Books, 1987. This is a thoughtful and provocative book that challenges conventional thinking on terrorism.

Robert Slater and Michael Stohl, eds. Current Perspectives on International Terrorism. NY: St. Martin's, 1987. As the title suggests, the latest social science findings on terrorism.

Walter Laqueur and Yonah Alexander, eds. The Terrorism Reader. NAL Penguin, 1987. Updating of a useful collection of excerpts from famous terrorist statements.

Edward F. Mickolus with Peter A. Flemming, compilers. Terrorism, 1980-1987: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography. New York: Greenwood Press, 1988. From the series, Bibliographies and Indexes in Law and Political Science, Number 8. ix + 314 pages

The most convenient way to keep abreast of what has recently been published on terrorism is to get on the mailing list of Sidney Kramer Books. Their free catalogues are useful for keeping up on all defense related publications:

Sidney Kramer Books  
1722 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
800-423-BOOK

## APPENDIX II

### List of Speakers

#### MICHAEL W. ALBIN

Mr. Albin is the Order Division Chief for the Library of Congress. He has held other positions within that agency including Field Director in Cairo, Egypt. He was also Head Librarian of the Middle East Collection at the University of Texas (Austin). Mr. Albin received an MA in Library Science and one in International Relations from the University of Chicago. He is an active member of Mideast and Oriental associations and societies and consults frequently for various agencies. In addition to publishing articles, Mr. Albin has received several awards including the Center for Arabic Study Abroad Fellow and the Salzburg Seminar Fellow.

#### DEANE J. ALLEN

Mr. Allen has the distinction of being the official Defense Intelligence Agency Historian. He has conducted over one hundred interviews on intelligence and has authored numerous historical articles, brochures, special projects, and short histories. Thirty-three major official histories and edited published histories of the United States Air Force and the DIA are the result of Mr. Allen's perseverance. He also has supervised the development of the DIA and USAF Intelligence history programs.

#### WILLIAM E. CRISLIP

Mr. Crislip was the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency's Library from 1985 until 1988. He has held various positions within the Central Reference Division since 1969 including that of Chief of the Document Analysis Branch and Soviet Area Reference Librarian Section Chief. Mr. Crislip received a Master of Library of Science degree from the University of Maryland. He also holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, Military Intelligence Branch.

#### NORMAN E. DAKIN

Air Force Library Program

ROBERT L. DE GROSS

Dr. De Gross is Provost (Deputy Commandant) of the Defense Intelligence College. Since arriving at the College in 1977 he has held the positions of Special Assistant to the Commandant, from 1977-1981, and Dean from 1981-1983. In these positions he was primarily responsible for the development of the College as a degree granting accredited institution. Additionally, he currently serves as adjunct professor to the University of Maryland and Montgomery College. His research interests center on diplomatic history, world affairs, and intelligence.

BETSY FOX

Defense Technical  
Information Center

MAX L. GROSS

Dr. Gross was the Acting Associate Dean for Career Intelligence Studies during Fiscal Year 1987 and is currently the Professor of Middle East Studies at the Defense Intelligence College. Dr. Gross is also presently a member of the adjunct faculty in Middle East Studies at Georgetown University. His professional contributions have appeared in such works as Congressional Quarterly and Defense and Foreign Affairs. Dr. Gross enjoys membership in the Middle East Studies Association, the Middle East Institute, the American Historical Association, and the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

STANLEY KALKUS

Navy Library

MARK V. KAUPPI

Dr. Kauppi, Professor of Intelligence with the Defense Intelligence College, previously taught at the University of Colorado and the University of Southern California as an Assistant Professor of Political Science. He has presented papers at the International Studies Association and published research on a variety of topics including ethno-nationalism, South Africa, the Soviet Union, and the Middle East. Dr. Kauppi is currently working on a manuscript dealing with Marxist-Leninist regimes in Africa.

#### HUGO A. KEESING

Dr. Keesing is the Director of Plans, Development, and Evaluation at the Defense Intelligence College and an Adjunct Professorial Lecturer on American Studies at the University of Maryland. Dr. Keesing has extensive teaching (over twenty years) and publication experience. He can be found leading a variety of faculty professional development workshops in the U.S., Europe, and Asia. Dr. Keesing consults frequently with radio stations on the relationships among popular music, history, and culture, having a particular interest in popular culture as an intelligence source.

#### PAUL KLINEFELTER

Mr. Klinefelter is the Program Manager for the Information Analysis Centers on the staff of the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). He has been with DTIC since 1951 serving in a variety of positions including Director of User Services and Deputy Director of Database Services. Mr. Klinefelter, a geologist by education and an informatics specialist by experience, has been a member of the Special Libraries Association for thirty years. For the last ten years he has served as Chairman of the Executive Board for the Military Librarians' Workshop. Prior to this, he represented Department of Defense agencies on the Executive Board for at least eight years. He has served as Chairman, Military Librarians Division of SLA and was past president of the Washington, D.C. chapter of SLA.

#### JAMES W. LUCAS

Col Lucas, USAFR, is a distinguished Professor of Intelligence and Dean of the School of Professional Studies at the Defense Intelligence College. He is an active staff consultant to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (Office of the President), the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (U.S. Senate), and the National Security Council (Office of the President) to name a few. Col Lucas has presented numerous unclassified briefings concerned with crisis decision-making and management, the National Security Council, security and foreign policy, and strategic intelligence. He has been named to Who's Who in America for the last three years and enjoys memberships in civilian, military, and reserve associations. His ongoing projects include monographs on the Director of Central Intelligence, National Intelligence Planning for the 1990s, and Intelligence and Policy-Making in the Reagan Administration.

DOROTHY McDYSON

Army Library Management  
Office

MILTON MEGEE

Federal Library and  
Information Center  
Committee

MICHAEL F. MUNSON

Mr. Munson is currently the Deputy Director for Resources at the Defense Intelligence Agency. He has served the Agency in a wide variety of positions including that of Computer Systems Analyst, Intelligence Officer (Systems Planning), and Program Analyst on the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Staff. Mr. Munson, whose accomplishments within the Intelligence Community have been recognized many times, has been the recipient of the National Intelligence Certificate of Distinction and the National Intelligence Medal of Achievement.

KATHERINE MURPHY

Canadian Forces College  
Library

THOMAS PERRY

Federal Technology  
Division

WALTER L. PFORZHEIMER

Dr. Pforzheimer is an adjunct member of the faculty of the Defense Intelligence College while lecturing elsewhere on occasion. He also advises Congress on security issues and is considered to be the dean of the retired intelligence corps in Washington. Dr. Pforzheimer is an acknowledged world expert on intelligence literature and author of the Bibliography of Intelligence Literature.

#### ROSE MARY SHELDON

Dr. Sheldon is an adjunct professor at the Defense Intelligence College as well as at American and Georgetown Universities. Dr. Sheldon, who is currently on staff at the Center for Hellenic Studies, received her Ph.D. in Ancient History from the University of Michigan and teaches the History of Intelligence in the Ancient World. She has delivered oral presentations to the National Military Intelligence Association, and spoke on Espionage in the Ancient World to the Washington Classical Society. Dr. Sheldon has also published articles in the International Journal of Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence, the American Intelligence Journal, the Foreign Intelligence Literary Scene, the Intelligence Quarterly, and the Washington Post.

#### BARRY M. SCHUTZ

Dr. Schutz is a specialist in Third World political dynamics and Professor of African Studies at the Defense Intelligence College. He has extensive intelligence, academic, and consulting experience in African, Middle Eastern, Latin American, and Soviet affairs. Dr. Schutz has taught in universities in Africa, the United Kingdom, and Canada as well as in the U.S. and has served as resident African specialist at the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. He has helped to develop African area programs at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, and at the Defense Intelligence College. Dr. Schutz is an acknowledged expert in Southern African affairs, especially on Zimbabwe, where he has taught and conducted research, and on the Horn of Africa on which he has carried out research on politico-military affairs and their implications for Western security.

#### BRUCE W. WATSON

CDR Watson, USN (RET) is a member of the adjunct faculty at the Defense Intelligence College and Georgetown University. Prior to his retirement in September 1987, CDR Watson was the Director of Research for the Defense Intelligence College. In addition to numerous military and educational assignments, CDR Watson has published and presented documents pertaining to intelligence, naval, and military history. He is also a member of the National Military Intelligence Association, International Studies Association, and the Royal United Services Institute.

### APPENDIX III

#### List of Attendees

Patricia M. Altner  
Defense Intelligence Agency  
Reference Library Branch  
Washington, DC 20340-3231

Concetta R. Anacletio  
HQ USA Material Command  
ATTN: AMCIM-RF  
5001 Eisenhower Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22333-0001

Dorothy R. Ashe  
U.S. Army Signal Center and  
Ft. Gordon  
Woodworth Library  
Fort Gordon, GA. 30905-5020

Elizabeth Babcock  
Naval Weapons Center  
Library Division, Code 343  
China Lake, CA. 93555

Marcile L. Bagley  
U.S. Army Missile & Space Intel Center  
ATTN: AIAMS-YDL  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5500

Robin L. Baird  
USACE (DAEN-IMS-L)  
Washington, DC 20314-1000

Margaret H. Bannister  
USA Missile Command  
ATTN: AMSMI-RD-SC-R  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5500

Mary Barravecchia  
Naval Underwater Systems Center  
Technical Library, Code 02152  
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